

# THE MADISONIAN

A NEWSPAPER DEVOTED TO THE HOME CIRCLE

VOLUME I.

RICHMOND, KENTUCKY, TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1913.

NUMBER 19.

## NO STREET CARS RUNNING

VIOLENCE FOLLOWS ATTEMPT TO OPEN TROLLEY TRAFFIC IN CINCINNATI.

## ARBITRATION BOARD DEMANDED

Traction Company Must Settle the Differences Between Themselves and Workmen, or Pay the Penalty of Franchise Forfeiture—Several Persons Injured.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Cincinnati.—The employees of the Cincinnati Traction Co. went out on strike Friday night. The street car system was completely tied up and no cars were run from Saturday afternoon until Monday. Cincinnatians living on the hill tops and in the suburbs were compelled to walk.

Anto trucks, busses and all kinds of vehicles were pressed into service, but were unable to handle the thousands of people who desired to ride.

The Traction Co. made efforts to get cars going but felt compelled because of demonstrations and interference by crowds to return the cars to the barns. President Schoepf announced that another effort will be made to get the cars started. It is certain that there will be opposition to this move in some form or another.

The organizer of the local union has announced to the men his desire that no violence shall be used, but that peaceful means shall prevail to prevent the cars going out.

A number of conductors and motormen from other cities arrived here to take the places of the strikers. It is regarded as almost certain that if the cars are not going to-day that an application will be made to the Federal Courts for the appointment of a receiver to take charge of the property and conduct it for the benefit of the public.

### Mayor and Schoepf Confer.

The Mayor and President Schoepf held a conference at City Hall. There is a story that all was not as pleasant as it might have been between the two gentlemen.

The Mayor claims that there is plenty of police protection for the cars to run while Mr. Schoepf claims he can not operate his property because of the act of violence.

The traction officials were in their offices all day, during which time they considered every phase of the situation, including that of applying to the court for protection, a plan which at this writing appears to be certain of consummation.

### Two Cars Are Burned.

The two street cars which had been sent out on the John street line in charge of strikebreakers and deserted at Westwood avenue and Howell, were set afire and one of them practically ruined. The other one was badly damaged by the flames.

The blaze was discovered by Officers Hays and Schaefer, of the Ninth district, who had just left the station house. They immediately hurried to the scene, but before their arrival some one had pulled the alarm. The fire company and the officers arrived on the scene almost simultaneously.

### May Apply For a Receiver.

The application for the appointment of a receiver for the Cincinnati Traction Co. is the alternative that the company must face unless it comes to time in treating with its employees.

A night conference was held by the Mayor and officials of the city government for the one side and others of the Street Railway Men's organization.

The labor men put their proposition squarely up to the Mayor and stated that they were most willing to arbitration should be the means to settle the difficulty.

They presented in writing the matters that they deem to be at issue and what they are asking from the traction officials.

After a conference of some little time the Mayor determined to send another ultimatum to the Traction Co. officials.

In this letter comes the statement that the courts will be appealed to and under contingencies that a demand for a receiver will be made.

The Mayor is particularly impressive in that part of his letter which reads: "If your company will not agree to so proceed the city of Cincinnati will be forced to apply to a court of competent jurisdiction for the appointment of a receiver to operate your property and if necessary for a forfeiture of its franchise."

The mob found on the scene was dispersed at once by the officers. There were many street car conductors and motormen in the crowd.

## PHTHISIS CURE HIT

UNITED STATES EXPERTS CAN NOT INDORSE FRIEDMANN'S VACCINE.

## GIVES WARNING TO PATIENTS

Physicians Declare Experiments So Far "Do Not Justify Confidence in Remedy Which Has Been Inspired by Widespread Publicity."

Washington, May 12.—In the opinion of the government surgeons who have been investigating the condition of patients that were inoculated by Dr. Frederick F. Friedmann with his tuberculosis vaccine, the observations do not justify that confidence in the remedy which has been inspired by the widespread publicity given the "cure."

This first official conclusion from the tests was announced here Saturday before the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis by Dr. John F. Anderson, director of the government's hygienic laboratory, and Dr. A. M. Stimson, another public health surgeon, who were assigned to observe the progress of the Friedmann patients at Mount Sinai hospital in New York.

"We believe that at the present time," says their report, "we are not in a position to express an opinion based on the conditions under observation. The disease for which the remedy is used is prolonged and is characterized by periods of advancement and retrogression. It is also one in which psychic influences are a powerful factor. Time is therefore necessary to evaluate properly the effect of therapeutic measures. Without presenting in detail the condition of patients under observation, we are in a position to state that the facts thus far observed do not justify that confidence in the remedy which has been inspired by widespread publicity."

"In our opinion harm may have been done by this undue publicity in so far as it has lessened the confidence of tubercular persons in well-recognized methods of treatment or interrupted their use, and we are constrained to advise against any lessening of those well-known measures which not only had effected cures but which have reduced the incidence of the disease."

"In our series of patients, Dr. Friedmann has almost exclusively made use of the intramuscular method alone in pulmonary cases, and a very considerable proportion of them have either developed no considerable infiltrate at all or have suffered from abscess formations. It is evident, therefore, that a very considerable portion of these patients, may expect their treatment at the hand of Dr. Friedmann to extend over a long period."

"Concerning the cultures submitted to us, we may state that a series of experiments is under way. The bacillus has been found to be an acid fast organism having having properties quite different from those of any tubercle bacillus with which we are acquainted."

"We requested Dr. Friedmann to furnish us with a large amount of this material for examination, but this he has declined to do. We can state, however, that living acid fast bacteria are being injected by the intramuscular and intravenous method, although we are ignorant of what medium they are suspended in or what additional substance or substances may be contained in the final mixture."

## LIMIT FOR GOTHAM GRAFTERS

Four Former Inspectors to Prison for One Year and Must Pay \$500 Each.

New York, May 10.—Dennis Sweeney, John J. Martha, James E. Hulse and James F. Thompson, former police inspectors convicted of conspiring to obstruct justice and to check graft revelations involving them, were sentenced to serve one year in the penitentiary and pay a fine of \$500 each. This is the maximum sentence.

Sheriff Harburger took Sweeney, Martha, Thompson and Hulse to Blackwell's Island to serve their terms.

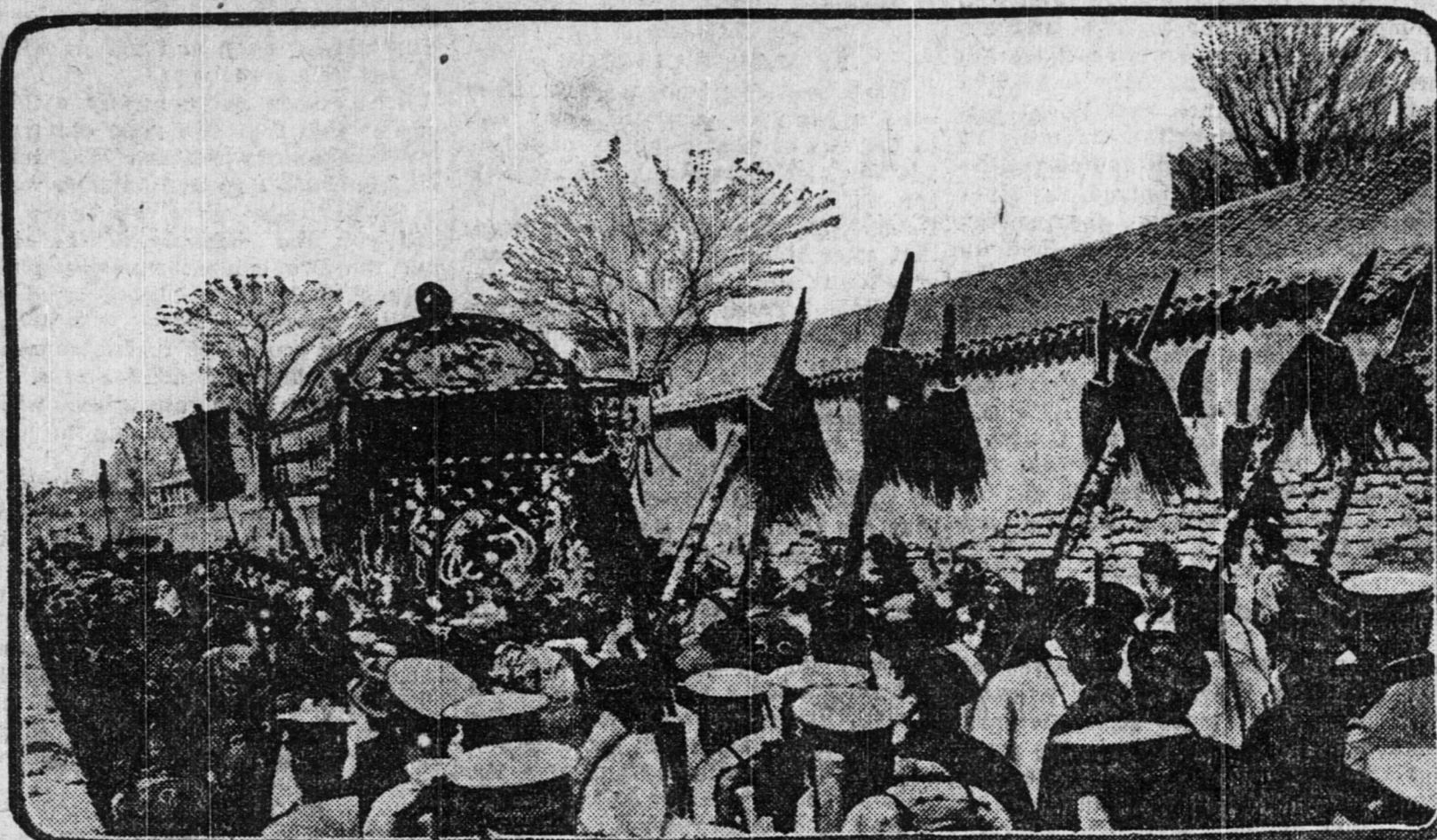
### Six Die in Fire on Ship.

Vancouver, B. C., May 10.—Hemmed in by flames, which started from some unknown cause, six members of the crew of the steamer Ophir, which sailed from Vancouver Thursday night and tied up at the Brunswick cannery, Cane Pass, near Ladner, in the Fraser river, were burned to death in a fire which destroyed the vessel. There were eleven men in the crew.

### Jeers Cause of a Suicide.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 12.—Gibes from acquaintances over his defeat for the office of school commissioner drove Frank Kosmowski to suicide Friday, according to a report submitted to Sheriff Becker by deputies.

## FUNERAL OF THE DOWAGER EMPRESS OF CHINA



First photograph from Pekin of the funeral of the dowager empress. The imperial bier (center) containing the body was borne by 128 bearers on its way to the Hankow railway station, from which place it was shipped to the imperial western tomb near Hsi Ling. The bier was richly embroidered with the imperial phoenix and guarded by palace servants bearing the old Manchurian halibands (long poles on right) escorted by infantry of the new republic armed with modern rifles.

## FIND BOMB IN CHURCH

SUFFRAGETTES PLACE EXPLOSIVE IN CATHEDRAL.

Verger Removes Infernal Machine After Hearing Ticking Sound Near Altar.

London, May 9.—Swift reprisals came from the militant suffragists following the defeat of the bill giving women the ballot Tuesday in the house of commons.

The "arson squad" and the "bomb squad" were quickly at work. Police precaution had been greatly increased in anticipation of retaliation, but the women plotters were too adroit.

Manifestations of suffragette terrorism Wednesday were: Planting of an infernal machine in St. Paul's cathedral, probably the most cherished building in Great Britain.

Bomb placed in the entrance to a newspaper office in Fleet street. Bomb on the steps of a wholesale drug house. Burning of a pavilion in the cricket field at Bishop's Park, Fulham, West End of London.

Firing of a vacant house at Finchley, north of London.

Firing of timber-yard at Lambeth. A plot to wreck St. Paul's cathedral by a bomb is attributed to the militant suffragettes. The verger who conducts sight-seers through the massive edifice was making his rounds when he heard a ticking sound near the high altar.

He found hidden a heavy parcel done up in brown paper.

The defeat of the woman suffrage bill in the house of commons is generally attributed by the newspapers to the women themselves—the militant ones, whose lawbreaking tactics alienated the sympathies of suffrage supporters.

## IMPORTANT NEWS ITEMS

Weehawken, N. J., May 8.—Flames Tuesday destroyed three floating bridges, ten cars loaded with merchandise and a portion of a pier jutting into the Hudson river, causing a loss of about \$200,000.

Washington, May 8.—The question of whether medical science is getting the best results from the methods now employed in the fight against the great "white plague" will form the keynote of the discussion of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, which convened here today for its ninth annual meeting.

Mexico City, May 9.—The rebels have captured the town of Uxulama, in the state of Vera Cruz. It is reported the revolution in that state is spreading rapidly.

A government loan of 150,000,000 pesos has been obtained from a London syndicate, according to an official statement given out.

Pikeville, Ky., May 6.—Two special deputies were killed and United States Deputy Marshal Mark Potter, of Pikeville, seriously wounded in a battle Sunday with moonshiners on top of Cumberland mountain.

New York, May 10.—The election of C. S. Funk as president of the Rurelco company, manufacturers of agricultural implements, was announced by the interests financing that corporation. Mr. Funk was for six years general manager of the International Harvester company.

## TARIFF BILL PASSED

DEMOCRATIC MEASURE ADOPTED BY HOUSE BY VOTE OF 281 TO 139.

## GOES AT ONCE TO SENATE

Flood of Protests Awaits Its Appearance in Upper Body of Congress—Republicans Will Make Fight for Public Hearing.

Washington, May 10.—The Underwood tariff bill, proclaimed by the Democratic party as the answer to its platform pledge to reduce the tariff downward, was passed by the house Thursday. The vote was 281 to 139, five Democrats voting against the bill and two Republicans voting for it.

Floods of protest from manufacturers, merchant, producer and foreign nations await the bill when it makes its appearance before the senate. The bill will be started upon its stormy way at once. Republican senators will open the fight by demanding public hearings. This will be defeated, but it is the purpose of the Democrats to give full hearings in committee to all classes of objectors.

The tariff bill made record time through the house, but little more than two weeks having passed since it came from the ways and means committee. All amendments except those proposed by the committee were defeated. With the exception of Broussard of Louisiana, no Democratic member of the house proposed changes in the bill.

Republican leaders sought to make political capital for their party just before the final passage of the bill through the house in an effort to bring the Democrats to a record vote on the creation of a tariff commission.

An amendment providing for such a commission was ruled out of order by Speaker Clark. Mr. Mann appealed from the ruling and the speaker was sustained, 274 to 143. Payne's motion to substitute for the wool and cotton schedules of the bill his draft of these schedules was defeated, 296 to 123. With Victor Murdock leading nineteen Progressives voted against the Payne substitutes.

On final passage the Democrats voting against it were Eptopinal, Dupree, Broussard, Watkins, Elder, Morgan, Lazare and Aswell of Louisiana and Charles B. Smith of New York. It received the votes of Kelly and Ruple of Pennsylvania; Bryan of Washington and Nolan of California. Progressives, and Cary and Stafford of Wisconsin, Independent Republicans.

## WILSONS GIVE GARDEN PARTY

President, Wife and Daughters Receive Guests Under Giant Oak in White House Grounds.

Washington, May 10.—The 400 flocked to the first of a series of garden parties to be given in the White House grounds by President and Mrs. Woodrow Wilson. The scene was ideally beautiful and the President and Mrs. Wilson, assisted by the Misses Wilson and Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, received their guests under the giant oak just back of the White House.

The celebrated White House punch, which is not made of grape juice and other refreshments, were served at rustic tables stationed here and there throughout the grounds.

## ACCUSED AS "AXMAN"

MISSOURI CONVICT BELIEVED TO HAVE SLAIN 25.

Expert McClaughry Has Theory That Henry Lee Moore Was Author of Horrible Murders.

Leavenworth, Kan., May 10.—Twenty-five murders committed in the last three years in Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Iowa and Illinois by means of blows from an ax are ascribed to Henry Lee Moore—serving a life term in the Missouri penitentiary—according to a theory announced Thursday by M. W. McClaughry, special agent of the department of justice, after an exhaustive study of the so-called ax murders.

Mr. McClaughry is a son of Warden McClaughry of the federal penitentiary here, and has charge of the bureau of criminal identification at the prison. Henry Lee Moore went to the penitentiary at Jefferson City after being found guilty of the murder of his mother and grandmother, Mrs. Mary Wilson and Mrs. George Moore, at Columbia, Mo., in December, 1912.

The ax murders ascribed to Moore by McClaughry are:

H. C. Wayne, wife and child; Mrs. A. J. Burnham and two children; Colorado Springs, Colo., September, 1911.

William E. Dawson, wife and daughter, Monmouth, Ill., October, 1911.

William Showman, wife and three children, Ellsworth, Kan., October, 1911.

Rollin Hudson and wife, Paolo, Kan., June, 1911.

J. B. Moore, four children and two girl guests, Villisca, Ia., June, 1912.

Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Moore at Columbia.

## HONOR MEMORY OF SCHURZ

Civil War Veterans Dedicate Monument to Their Former Comrade in Arms.

New York, May 10.—Civil war veterans who fought with Carl Schurz took part in the dedication of a memorial monument to him at Morningside drive and One Hundred and Sixteenth street on Saturday. Prominent persons were present and took part in the ceremonies. Joseph H. Choate presided and spoke, and speeches were made by Borough President McAneny, Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, and Congressman Richard Bartholdt.

Among some of the veterans who fought with Schurz and who were present at the dedication today were Gen. P. J. Osterhaus, Gen. Horace Porter, Maj. Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, Gen. Adelbert Ames, Gen. James H. Wilson, Gen. J. Grant Wilson and Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles.

## MRS. THAW TO "COME BACK"

Wife of Slayer of Stanford White Will Return to the Stage in London.

Plymouth, May 10.—Evelyn Nesbit Thaw has abandoned, temporarily, at least, her ambition to become a sculptress and will return to the stage. She has signed a contract with the Marinelli Agency to tour music halls and vaudeville theaters of England and America. Her salary is given at \$5,000 a week. She will make her first appearance within a few weeks at a London music hall.

When seen aboard the Olympic, Mrs. Thaw said that she was going direct to Paris to continue her study of sculpture for a short time and will then go to London.

## PLAN FIGHT ON WHITE PLAGUE

JOINT SESSION OF STATE BOARDS OUTLINE CO-OPERATIVE PLAN AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS.

## EXHIBIT CAR TO COVER STATE

Many Suggestions Discussed—Tuberculosis Primer Proposed—Nurses to Visit Schools in All Sections of State.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Frankfort, Ky.—At a joint session of the State Board of Health and the State Tuberculosis Commission, in Gov. McCreary's office, a committee was appointed to outline a plan for a co-operative campaign against tuberculosis this year. The committee will meet in Louisville at the call of Dr. J. N. McCormack, secretary of the State Board of Health. The committee is composed of Dr. McCormack, Dr. C. A. Fish, of Frankfort, and Dr. C. Z. Aud, of Cecilian, for the Board of Health and Drs. U. V. Williams and H. S. Keller, of Frankfort; Dr. R. T. Yoe, of Louisville, and Dr. Everett Morris, of Sulphur, for the commission. A committee of the commission reported that the tuberculosis exhibit car had been secured and will be sent over the state this summer.

Educational work mostly was discussed at the conference. One of the plans is the introduction of a tuberculosis primer in the common schools. A project for the future is the employment of nurses to visit the schools in all sections of the state, as is now done in the cities. Roy L. French, secretary of the tuberculosis commission, left for Washington to attend the national conference for the prevention of tuberculosis.

## President Names Postmasters.

Included in the president's nominations were the following Kentucky postmasterships: Coney Kitchen Lewis, Grayson, recommended by Representative Fields to succeed John D. Littlejohn, whose term expired December 14, 1912. Sandy P. Cooke, Smith's Grove, recommended by Representative Thomas, to succeed Wm. J. Wade, whose term expired January 14. William G. O'Hara, Williamstown, recommended by Representative Rouse, to succeed John W. Shieles, whose term expired December 14. Morgan Gukendall, Kevit, recommended by Representative Barkley, Robert T. Blagg, Benton, recommended by Representative Barkley.

## Local Option Decision.

When John Duff at the request of Bob Sizemore and Will Oliver, drew the quantity of liquor they asked for from a barrel in his house on the Perry county side of the North fork of the Kentucky river into jugs and carried them across the river into Breathitt county where he delivered the goods and collected the price agreed on, the court of appeals held that the deal took place in Perry county and affirmed a verdict in the Perry circuit court of \$100 fine and 30 days in jail. The court said crossing the river was merely a "subterfuge to evade the operation" of the local option law as laid down in Section 2570 of the statutes.

## Kentucky Free of Scabies.

By an order issued by the secretary of agriculture the state of Kentucky is released from the quarantine for sheep scab, and the quarantine is continued in the entire states of Texas and New Mexico and portions of Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada and Utah. Kentucky has been freed of this disease through the joint efforts of federal and state authorities, and progress is being made in the other states.

## Levy for Education Limited.

The boards of education in cities of the fourth class in this state can not exceed the levy of 50 cents on the \$100 for taxes in addition to other taxes for sinking fund purposes to conduct he schools and repair and build school buildings. The appellate court so decided in affirming the judgment of the Mason circuit court in the case of the board of education of Maysville against J. Wesley Lee, mayor.

## Blow to County Clerks.

County clerks will not profit this year by the law passed by the last general assembly increasing the pay from two cents a line to five cents a line for making up tax recapitulation sheets. Atty. Gen. Logan held it would be in violation of the law prohibiting officials receiving an increase in salary during their term of office.



## LEGAL DECISION

OF GREAT IMPORTANCE TO MINERS OPERATORS RENDERED BY JUDGE.

Miners Can Sue for Time Lost on Account of Failure to Furnish Cars To Operators.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Greenville, Ky.—Judge W. P. Sandridge has denied the petition of the Illinois Central Railroad Co., in which it sought to enjoin the quarterly court from trying a number of suits brought by coal miners against the railroad company, at the same time sustaining the petition of the latter.

Some weeks ago 43 miners filed suits in the Muhlenberg quarterly court against the Illinois Central, seeking to recover damages for time lost, because, as alleged, the railroad company had failed to furnish to the coal operators, who were forced on that account to shut down their mines. Each of the suits was for an amount too small to allow an appeal to the circuit court, and it was reported that some 1,600 similar suits would be brought in the quarterly court. The railroad company instituted proceedings seeking to enjoin the judge of the quarterly court from proceeding further in the trial of the cases, alleging among other things that the plaintiffs in question had no cause of action against the railroad company, and that the plaintiffs and their attorneys had entered into a conspiracy to file their suits in the quarterly court for an amount not allowing of an appeal, and that unless prevented they would institute many other similar suits. The petition of the railroad company sought to have the circuit court take jurisdiction of the actions and try them out to ascertain if a cause for action really existed.

### BRIDGE BUILDERS' PLUNGE.

Louisville, Ky.—Two men plunged 75 feet into a mass of iron and two others were suspended that distance above them, saved from injury by chance, when a huge iron plate fell upon a scaffold, which held them, breaking it in two, on the Kentucky pier of the old Kentucky and Indiana bridge at the foot of Thirty-second street. The injured men were sent sailing to the earth without a chance of saving themselves or breaking their fall; a desire for a drink of water and a lucky grab at a rope saved the other two. Louis J. Wright, of 2913 Garfield avenue, was the most seriously injured. Besides two fractured ankles, a deep cut on the head, several broken ribs and a crushed foot, he is believed to have received internal injuries. D. S. McKinney, of New Albany, also was badly hurt. His right arm is fractured, as is also his left ankle, and he suffered a score of cuts and bruises about his body.

### CHURCH WOMEN GATHER.

Elkton, Ky.—The annual meeting of the Woman's Missionary Society of the Louisville Conference of the M. E. Church, South, convened here with Mrs. H. A. Evans, of Louisville, as president, and about 100 delegates from every section of the conference territory in attendance. The session was opened with an address of welcome on behalf of the citizens of Elkton by S. Walton Forgy, which was responded to by Mrs. George Gaubert, of Louisville. The other sessions were taken up mainly by routine duties and concluded with a devotional address by Miss Mary E. Smith, deaconess of St. John's Methodist church, of St. Louis. An address by Miss Claiborne, the society's missionary at Shanghai, China, was the feature of the night session.

### FOUND ORPHAN HOME.

Louisville, Ky.—The English Lutheran congregations of Louisville by their representatives filed articles at Frankfort incorporating the Lutheran Orphan Home of Louisville, without capital stock. Its purpose is to provide a home for the orphans of Lutheran people and any others that the board of managers sees fit to care for. The churches represented are the First, Second and Third English Lutheran churches, the St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran, Grace English Lutheran, Trinity English Lutheran and Bethany Evangelical Lutheran.

### DISTRICT COLLECTOR NAMED.

Frankfort, Ky.—Ben Marshall, for years Circuit Court Clerk of Franklin county, is the new Collector of Internal Revenue in this, the Seventh Kentucky District, and according to advice from Washington will come to Lexington and assume the duties of the office on May 20. The appointment was made by President Wilson.

### PRIZE JACK IS SOLD.

Paris, Ky.—E. B. Myers, of Shawhan, and Bert McClintock, of Millersburg, sold to a Mexican buyer their premium jack, Nicholas King, for \$1,500. The animal will be shipped to Mexico within the next ten days. Nicholas King was the winner of the 3-year-old class at the Bluegrass fair, in Lexington, and at the State fair in Louisville in 1912. He is by Nicholas Duke, weighs 1,135 pounds, is sixteen hands high and is considered one of the best jacks in the Bluegrass.

### WARRANTS BEAR INTEREST.

Frankfort, Ky.—In an elaborate opinion handed down by Judge Shackelford Miller, member of the Court of Appeals from Louisville, to which there was no dissent, the decision of the Franklin Circuit Court is affirmed in requiring State Treasurer Thomas Rhea to stamp as interest-bearing five warrants for \$5,000 each, issued by State Auditor H. M. Bosworth, under an appropriation of \$30,000 made by the General Assembly in 1912 to pay off outstanding debts of the State Fair. The opinion is considered broad enough to settle the points involved in the suit of the State University to compel the Auditor to issue and the Treasurer to stamp as interest-bearing warrants aggregating \$50,000 for the benefit of the State experiment station, and to compel the stamping of warrants issued under appropriations for the State Normal School, the State University and various departments and institutions, which were held up for the same reason advanced by the Treasurer in the State Fair case, that the debt of the State already exceeds the constitutional limitation of \$500,000. The court held that these appropriations are not debts within the meaning of Section 49 of the Constitution, and that they must be stamped as interest-bearing if there is not actually money enough in the treasury to pay them.

### WOOL GROWERS CONFER.

Louisville, Ky.—Representatives of the Kentucky Wool Growers' association held a conference at the Willard hotel with buyers relative to the price for the 1913 crop of wool pooled by growers throughout the state. Among the early arrivals was Ben Watson, of Webster county, president of the organization. Silas Stevens, of Ohio county, secretary. President Watson said that representatives of the association meet annually at about this season with a view to arranging with buyers for the purchase of the pooled wool. The price paid last year, he said, ranged from 13 to 35 cents, and he expressed the opinion that conditions governing the price of wool this year are not dissimilar from those of last year. Under normal conditions, about 3,000,000 pounds of wool are grown annually in Kentucky, President Watson said. Kentucky-grown wool ranks high in point of grade, according to Mr. Watson, and finds a ready market.

### CLASSMATE OF WILSON DIES.

Shelbyville, Ky.—John Hammer, 62 years old, a gardener in the employ of Mrs. W. H. Escott, in the Smithfield pike, and a classmate of President Woodrow Wilson at the University of Virginia, died at the King's Daughters' Hospital here. He had been suffering from pneumonia for about a week and was brought to the hospital by Mrs. Escott. Hammer was born in Charlottesville, Va. His mother was an employee of the University of Virginia and educated all of her children at that school. Hammer claimed to have been a student at the university at the same time President Wilson was there and to have been graduated in the same class. He had been in the employ of Mrs. Escott several years.

### WILL VISIT MAYSVILLE.

Maysville, Ky.—Fourth Assistant Postmaster Blakesley agreed to send a general inspector at an early date to look over the route of the proposed fifty-mile post road from Maysville to Mt. Sterling by way of Flemingsburg and Sharpsburg. Representative W. J. Fields, accompanied by Thomas D. Slattery, of Maysville; Judge A. N. Crooks, of Owensville, and Commonwealth's Attorney B. W. White, of Mt. Sterling, called at the Postoffice Department a second time about this much-desired improvement and in an effort to persuade the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General to make a prompt investigation. The citizens of the interested section have raised \$20,000 for this road and want the government to furnish at least \$10,000.

### SALOONS LIMITED IN LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, Ky.—Mayor Head signed the ordinance limiting the number of saloons in Louisville to one for each 500 population, based on the last census, with the proviso that each of the 720 owners of licenses at present will be granted renewals and the right to make transfers as long as they have not been found guilty of liquor law violations. The measure becomes effective July 1.

### CORN PLANTING FAVORABLE.

Bedford, Ky.—The farmers are progressing rapidly with corn planting during the favorable weather. Tobacco plants are plentiful, but they are small and are not growing rapidly. The crops of early apples, pears and cherries appear to be very short, those of some varieties being total failures.

### DUELISTS HELD TO GRAND JURY.

Louisville, Ky.—James Heffernan, who shot and killed James Gardner, former Police Lieutenant, in a pistol duel witnessed by hundreds, several weeks ago, was held to the grand jury on a charge of murder in Police Court. His bond was fixed at \$5,000. John Silbernagle was held as an accessory under \$2,000 bond. An inquest into the death of Gardner was held prior to the examining trial, but the jury returned a non-committal verdict.

## WILSON STANDS PAT

PREDICTION OF WHITE HOUSE LAMBS AMONG CAPITOL HILL LIONS REVERSED.

EASY PROGRESS FOR POLICIES

Democrats and Republicans Alike Surprised at Way President Wins His Way—Will Get Such Laws as He Wants.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington.—Members of the Democratic party in congress today say, in the way of what might be called an admission, that when Woodrow Wilson was elected president the general Democratic view of it seemed to be that after March 4 it would be a case of a White House lamb among Capitol Hill lions. Today some of the Democrats say that it seems to be a case of Capitol Hill lambs and a White House lion.

Democratic senators and representatives told President Wilson some time ago that they thought it likely he would win his tariff fight. Today they are telling him that he has won it. Consistently with the original lion and lamb theory the Democrats thought at the first that the leaders in congress would have their own way in tariff legislation. Now they say that they made a mistake and that it is virtually an assured thing that the Democratic senators will get together, preserve party harmony and give Mr. Wilson exactly what he has asked for in the way of tariff reform.

It is difficult to determine which is the more surprised in Washington today the conservative Democrats or the Republicans because of the comparatively fairly easy way in which Mr. Wilson seems to be making progress with his policies. The Democrats now not only say that his tariff bill will go through the senate virtually as he has approved it, but that the fair promise today is that he will get currency legislation and anti-trust legislation in accordance with the views which he will express as to what form such legislation shall take.

Responsibility is Wilson's. The tariff measure after it becomes a law possibly may work the ruin which some gentlemen predict for it, but whether it works evil or good it will be Woodrow Wilson's legislation. A good many of the formerly reluctant Democrats in the senate while they do not appear to have become eager in their desire to support the president, seemingly have made up their minds to support him, and voting support from all his party in the upper house is what the president needs because the Democratic majority there is not large.

Some of the Democratic senators who have leaned toward protection have, as their progressive brethren put it, been brought into line by presidential persuasion accompanied by a showing of firmness. For a good many weeks some of the upper house men urged that certain schedules as prepared by Mr. Underwood and his committee on ways and means were of a kind to bring disaster to some of the home industries. Every possible argument personal, political and economical, was used to induce the president to recede a few steps, but the Democrats say today that he stands where he stood at the first and that his bill, barring a political or a legislative cataclysm will become the law of the land.

The Democratic senators of both factions finally have agreed among themselves that they must have concord at any cost save that of future elections.

### President Wins Victory.

Mr. Wilson seemingly has won his victory and his backbone has proved to be made of a different kind of material than some of his party brethren thought when they first went to the White House to hail him president. The president, the Democrats say, has been forced to make no compromise in order to secure what they declare now seems certain will be the fruits of a victory won by standing pat on a national convention platform and on the platform of promises made by the party speakers in the last campaign.

It seems likely to prove that Mr. Wilson is going to accomplish something which Mr. Cleveland failed to accomplish. The latter once allowed a Democratic customs bill to get a place on the statute books after declining either to sign it or veto it during the time of constitutional limit allowed for either action. This is an old and oft repeated tale, but it carried a lesson with it and the present president of the United States seems to have learned it.

Mr. Cleveland lectured congress and held it up to the scorn of the country after its majority had failed to do what it had been instructed by the people to do. Mr. Wilson told congress in advance what he expected it to do, and it is known definitely that the word went forth that a veto would be forthcoming unless the tariff bill met squarely the promises made in advance of the election.

### Same Old Tariff Drama.

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## Social Forms and Entertainment



### Mother Goose Party.

Masquerade and fancy dress parties are always delightful, but of all the pleasant gatherings which I have attended the Mother Goose party takes the lead. Invitations to the effect that Mother Goose will be pleased to welcome her goslings at the residence of whoever gives the entertainment on such an evening, are sent out fully two weeks in advance. The request to come in costume representing some one of the characters found in "Mother Goose" can be written on a small card and inclosed in the envelope with the invitations. These invitations can be made very pretty if one can paint, by having little water color or pen and ink sketches on them—such as little "Jack Horner" or the "Three Blind Mice" pursued by the "Farmer's Wife," with her "Carving Knife."

You may be sure after these notes have been sent out that there will be a ripple of excitement among the young people, and Mother Goose melodies will be at a premium—those with colored illustrations in particular. Great ingenuity can be exercised in getting up the costumes. At last the eventful night arrives and let us station ourselves in the hall and watch the guests as they come in. Most of the girls came without escorts, for all were determined to keep their identity a secret from brothers and sweethearts. "Mother Goose," the hostess, stands in the front parlor and is soon welcoming a motley throng. "Old King Cole" was closely followed by "The Fiddlers Three." "Little Red Riding Hood" was charming in her scarlet cape and carried a little basket filled with candy instead of the eggs and butter. The "Queen of Hearts" was radiant in a gorgeous costume. "Rain, Rain, Stay Away" was represented by a pretty blond, who carried an immense red umbrella. "Little Blue Boy" dashed into the room, blowing his horn, carrying an immense sheep of cotton. Two girls exactly the same height came as twin "Bo Peeps," carrying gilded crooks and fans with the picture of a sheep on one side with "I'm Little Bo Peep," etc., on the other. "Daffy Down Dilly" was one of the best characters represented. "Jack and Jill" went hand in hand to get the "pail of water." "Jack Horner" sat in the proverbial corner and pulled out "plums" from a gigantic "pie." "Humpty Dumpty" did not look any the worse for the "great fall." "Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary" proved herself most agreeable and "Taffy, the Welshman" was one of the most popular characters in spite of his propensity for stealing.

When all the guests had arrived Mother Goose, with Old King Cole, opened the grand march and the music played merrily. A piano will do for the dancing, but the addition of a violin is a great improvement. Much merriment was occasioned when the masks were removed before the refreshments were served. While the young people are home for the summer vacation some one may give a party like the one described, and I am sure it will be successful. Of course, the masking is not essential, but adds a little spice to the enjoyment. The refreshments need not be elaborate, but a large bowl of lemonade should be conveniently placed where it will be easy of access to all.

### A Novel Card Party.

This pretty card party was conducted like a cotillon and was a great success. It was given for forty guests, and the tables were scattered throughout the large rooms of a spacious country house. In the first place each

guest found her place at table with three others by means of a souvenir name card.

When all had arrived and were seated at the tables the hostess was very particular to personally introduce each partner, if unacquainted, which made everyone feel more comfortable. Then the bell rang and playing began. Four games were played and the losers were the ones to move, going to a table for favors. These they gave to the winners at the other tables, who were taken to the table of the losers, and thus they met an entirely new set of players. There was no counting of scores—simply the best three hands winning out of four. There were ten sets of favors. After five sets of favors had been used refreshments were served, then playing was resumed until all the favors had been used. At the last each loser brought an extra favor for her favored partner and herself, which called forth much merriment, as they were large paper sacks blown out and tied at the top with various colored ribbons. They were to carry the favors home in, and they were needed. It certainly was a very jolly party, and the idea is adaptable to all card parties where the hostess desires something out of the ordinary. The favors may be as elaborate as the purse will permit. The ones at the party described consisted of bonbons in fancy boxes, imported chocolate, salted nuts in dainty receptacles, paper aprons, neck ruffs of flowers, fans, parasols, paper hats, post cards, etc.

### Portraying Nature With Bible Verses.

Very recently a correspondent asked me for some Bible scheme to interest children, to be used as part of a Sunday school program. Seems to me the following arranged by Harriette Wilbur would be acceptable. Learning the verses as given will teach the children about the Bible and how much it contains about the flowers that we have today. This could be used on "Children's day," which is observed in so many churches early in June.

1. Lily (Luke 12:27). Bouquet of lilies, anemones or some lilaceous flower.
2. Grass (Luke 12:28). Bouquet of long grassblades tastefully arranged.
3. Star (Matthew 2:9-10). Large star.
4. Vine (John 15:1, 5). Long, graceful cutting of a grapevine.
5. Cedar (Psalms 92:12). Branch of cedar.
6. Wheat (Matthew 13:24-30). Stalks of wheat.
7. Flower (Isaiah 40:8). Bouquet of any flower in season.
8. Palm (John 12:12, 13). Palm branches.
9. Mustard (Matthew 13:31, 32). A mustard plant from some wheat field; the larger the plant the better.
10. Willow (Psalms 87:1, 2). Long willow branches.
11. Barley (Ruth 1:22). Stalks of barley.
12. Fir (Psalms 54:16, 17). Branches of fir.
13. Rose (Isaiah 24:1). Bouquet of roses.
14. Rushes (Isaiah 35:7). Handful of tall rushes.
15. Oak (2 Kings 13:14, revised version). Some oak branches.
16. In concert: Psalms 46:11, 12, 13.

### A Flower Contest. A LESSON IN ADDITION AND SUBTRACTION.

1. The early part of the day + splendor.
2. A bird + part of a bird's foot.
3. To contest + a vowel + a verb.
4. A confection + a cluster.
5. A false hood + e + a sheer fabric + e.
6. Two times one + part of the month.
7. A wily animal + a covering for the hands.
8. A vegetable + a | a strain of music + e + two vowels.
9. A girl's name + a precious metal.
10. A dairy product + a drinking receptacle.

ANSWERS—1. Morning + glory. 2. Lark + spur. 3. Vowel + i + o + let = violet. 4. Candy + tuft. 5. Lie = li + lace = e + lac = lilac. 6. Tu (two) + lip = tulip. 7. Fox + glove. 8. Pea = p + tune = e + tun + ia = petunia. 9. Mari (Mary) + gold = marigold. 10. Butter + cup = buttercup. MADAME MERRI.

## Most Approved Designs in Shoes for Fashionable Feet



The boots of washable leather have uppers of tan cloth, and are for wear with tailored suits. The pump is an improvement on that of former seasons. It is more easy to keep on. A buckle over the base of the instep helps to hold them in place, and a small strip of suede, which clings to the stocking, is usually fastened inside the heel of the shoe. The low cut evening slipper is often fastened over the instep and about the ankle with bands of ribbon. These bands are fastened on opposite sides of the slipper rim about an inch from the

buckle. They are crossed over the instep, crossed at the back of the ankle, crossed again higher up at the front of the ankle and fastened behind.

For wear with afternoon gowns black satin shoes have preference over every other sort. The boot shown has a ribbed satin vamp and fastens with black pearl buttons. Black satin wears well and can be relied on to hold shape and cut.

The patent leather slipper shown with the French heel has a cut seal buckle strapped with velvet.



## LEGAL DECISION

OF GREAT IMPORTANCE TO MINERS OPERATORS RENDERED BY JUDGE.

Miners Can Sue for Time Lost on Account of Failure to Furnish Cars to Operators.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Greenville, Ky.—Judge W. P. Sandage has denied the petition of the Illinois Central Railroad Co., in which it sought to enjoin the quarterly court from trying a number of suits brought by coal miners against the railroad company, at the same time sustaining the petition of the latter.

Some weeks ago 43 miners filed suits in the Muhlenberg quarterly court against the Illinois Central, seeking to recover damages for time lost, because, as alleged, the railroad company had failed to furnish to the coal operators, who were forced on that account to shut down their mines. Each of the suits was for an amount too small to allow an appeal to the circuit court, and it was reported that some 1,600 similar suits would be brought in the quarterly court. The railroad company instituted proceedings seeking to enjoin the judge of the quarterly court from proceeding further in the trial of the cases, alleging among other things that the plaintiffs in question had no cause of action against the railroad company, and that the plaintiffs and their attorneys had entered into a conspiracy to file their suits in the quarterly court for an amount not allowing of an appeal, and that unless prevented they would institute many other similar suits. The petition of the railroad company sought to have the circuit court take jurisdiction of the actions and try them out to ascertain if a cause for action really existed.

### BRIDGE BUILDERS' PLUNGE.

Louisville, Ky.—Two men plunged 75 feet into a mass of iron and two others were suspended that distance above them, saved from injury by chance, when a huge iron plate fell upon a scaffold, which held them, breaking it in two, on the Kentucky pier of the old Kentucky and Indiana bridge at the foot of Thirty-second street. The injured men were sent sailing to the earth without a chance of saving themselves or breaking their fall; a desire for a drink of water and a lucky grab at a rope saved the other two. Louis J. Wright, of 2913 Garfield avenue, was the most seriously injured. Besides two fractured ankles, a deep cut on the head, several broken ribs and a crushed foot, he is believed to have received internal injuries. D. S. McKinney, of New Albany, also was badly hurt. His right arm is fractured, as is also his left ankle, and he suffered a score of cuts and bruises about his body.

### CHURCH WOMEN GATHER.

Elkton, Ky.—The annual meeting of the Woman's Missionary Society of the Louisville Conference of the M. E. Church, South, convened here with Mrs. H. A. Evans, of Louisville, as president, and about 100 delegates from every section of the conference territory in attendance. The session was opened with an address of welcome on behalf of the citizens of Elkton by S. Walton Porgy, which was responded to by Mrs. George Gaubert, of Louisville. The other sessions were taken up mainly by routine duties and concluded with a devotional address by Miss Mary E. Smith, deaconess of St. John's Methodist church, of St. Louis. An address by Miss Claiborne, the society's missionary at Shanghai, China, was the feature of the night session.

### FOUND ORPHAN HOME.

Louisville, Ky.—The English Lutheran congregations of Louisville by their representatives filed articles at Frankfort incorporating the Lutheran Orphan Home of Louisville, without capital stock. Its purpose is to provide a home for the orphans of Lutheran people and any others that the board of managers sees fit to care for. The churches represented are the First, Second and Third English Lutheran churches, the St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran, Grace English Lutheran, Trinity English Lutheran and Bethany Evangelical Lutheran.

### DISTRICT COLLECTOR NAMED.

Frankfort, Ky.—Ben Marshall, for years Circuit Court Clerk of Franklin county, is the new Collector of Internal Revenue in this, the Seventh Kentucky District, and according to advice from Washington will come to Lexington and assume the duties of the office on May 20. The appointment by President Wilson.

### PRIZE JACK IS SOLD.

Paris, Ky.—E. B. Myers, of Shawhan, and Bert McClintock, of Millersburg, sold to a Mexican buyer their prize jack, Nicholas King, for \$1,500. The animal will be shipped to Mexico within the next ten days. Nicholas King was the winner of the 3-year-old class at the Bluegrass fair, in Lexington, and at the State fair in Louisville in 1912. He is by Nicholas Duke, weighs 1,135 pounds, is sixteen hands high and is considered one of the best jacks in the Bluegrass.

## WARRANTS BEAR INTEREST.

Frankfort, Ky.—In an elaborate opinion handed down by Judge Shackelford Miller, member of the Court of Appeals from Louisville, to which there was no dissent, the decision of the Franklin Circuit Court is affirmed in requiring State Treasurer Thomas Rhea to stamp as interest-bearing five warrants for \$5,000 each, issued by State Auditor H. M. Bosworth, under an appropriation of \$30,000 made by the General Assembly in 1912 to pay off outstanding debts of the State Fair. The opinion is considered broad enough to settle the points involved in the suit of the State University to compel the Auditor to issue and the Treasurer to stamp as interest-bearing warrants aggregating \$50,000 for the benefit of the State experiment station, and to compel the stamping of warrants issued under appropriations for the State Normal School, the State University and various departments and institutions, which were held up for the same reason advanced by the Treasurer in the State Fair case, that the debt of the State already exceeds the constitutional limitation of \$500,000. The court held that these appropriations are not debts within the meaning of Section 49 of the Constitution, and that they must be stamped as interest-bearing if there is not actually money enough in the treasury to pay them.

### WOOL GROWERS CONFER.

Louisville, Ky.—Representatives of the Kentucky Wool Growers' association held a conference at the Willard hotel with buyers relative to the price for the 1913 crop of wool pooled by growers throughout the state. Among the early arrivals was Ben Watson, of Webster county, president of the organization. Silas Stevens, of Ohio county, secretary. President Watson said that representatives of the association meet annually at about this season with a view to arranging with buyers for the purchase of the pooled wool. The price paid last year, he said, ranged from 18 to 35 cents, and he expressed the opinion that conditions governing the price of wool this year are not dissimilar from those of last year. Under normal conditions, about 3,000,000 pounds of wool are grown annually in Kentucky. President Watson said, Kentucky-grown wool ranks high in point of grade, according to Mr. Watson, and finds a ready market.

### CLASSMATE OF WILSON DIES.

Shelbyville, Ky.—John Hammer, 62 years old, a gardener in the employ of Mrs. W. H. Escott, in the Smithfield pike, and a classmate of President Woodrow Wilson at the University of Virginia, died at the King's Daughters' Hospital here. He had been suffering from pneumonia for about a week and was brought to the hospital by Mrs. Escott. Hammer was born in Charlottesville, Va. His mother was an employee of the University of Virginia and educated all of her children at that school. Hammer claimed to have been a student at the university at the same time President Wilson was there and to have been graduated in the same class. He had been in the employ of Mrs. Escott several years.

### WILL VISIT MAYSVILLE.

Maysville, Ky.—Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Blakesley agreed to send a government inspector at an early date to look over the route of the proposed fifty-mile post road from Maysville to Mt. Sterling by way of Flemingsburg and Sharpsburg. Representative W. J. Fields, accompanied by Thomas D. Slattery, of Maysville; Judge A. N. Crooks, of Owensville, and Commonwealth's Attorney B. W. White, of Mt. Sterling, called at the Postoffice Department a second time about this much-desired improvement and in an effort to persuade the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General to make a prompt investigation. The citizens of the interested section have raised \$20,000 for this road and want the government to furnish at least \$10,000.

### SALOONS LIMITED IN LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, Ky.—Mayor Head signed the ordinance limiting the number of saloons in Louisville to one for each 500 population, based on the last census, with the proviso that each of the 720 owners of licenses at present will be granted renewals and the right to make transfers as long as they have not been found guilty of liquor law violations. The measure becomes effective July 1.

### CORN PLANTING FAVORABLE.

Bedford, Ky.—The farmers are progressing rapidly with corn planting during the favorable weather. Tobacco plants are plentiful, but they are small and are not growing rapidly. The crops of early apples, pears and cherries appear to be very short, those of some varieties being total failures.

### DUELISTS HELD TO GRAND JURY.

Louisville, Ky.—James Heffernan, who shot and killed James Gardner, former Police Lieutenant, in a pistol duel witnessed by hundreds, several weeks ago, was held to the grand jury on a charge of murder in Police Court. His bond was fixed at \$5,000. John Silbernagle was held as an accessory under \$2,000 bond. An inquest into the death of Gardner was held prior to the examining trial, but the jury returned a non-committal verdict.

## WILSON STANDS PAT

PREDICTION OF WHITE HOUSE LAMB AMONG CAPITOL HILL LIONS REVERSED.

### EASY PROGRESS FOR POLICIES

Democrats and Republicans Alike Surprised at Way President Wins His Way—Will Get Such Laws as He Wants.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington.—Members of the Democratic party in congress today say, in the way of what might be called an admission, that when Woodrow Wilson was elected president the general Democratic view of it seemed to be that after March 4 it would be a case of a White House lamb among Capitol Hill lions. Today some of the Democrats say that it seems to be a case of Capitol Hill lambs and a White House lion.

Democratic senators and representatives told President Wilson some time ago that they thought it likely he would win his tariff fight. Today they are telling him that he has won it. Consistently with the original lion and lamb theory the Democrats thought at the first that the leaders in congress would have their own way in tariff legislation. Now they say that they made a mistake and that it is virtually an assured thing that the Democratic senators will get together, preserve party harmony and give Mr. Wilson exactly what he has asked for in the way of tariff reform.

It is difficult to determine which is the more surprised in Washington today the conservative Democrats or the Republicans because of the comparatively fairly easy way in which Mr. Wilson seems to be making progress with his policies. The Democrats now not only say that his tariff bill will go through the senate virtually as he has approved it, but that the fair promise today is that he will get currency legislation and anti-trust legislation in accordance with the views which he will express as to what form such legislation shall take.

Responsibility is Wilson's. The tariff measure after it becomes a law possibly may work the ruin which some gentlemen predict for it, but whether it works evil or good it will be Woodrow Wilson's legislation. A good many of the formerly reluctant Democrats in the senate while they do not appear to have become eager in their desire to support the president, seemingly have made up their minds to support him, and voting support from all his party in the upper house is what the president needs because the Democratic majority there is not large.

Some of the Democratic senators who have leaned toward protection have, as their progressive brethren put it, been brought into line by presidential persuasion accompanied by a showing of firmness. For a good many weeks some of the upper house men urged that certain schedules as prepared by Mr. Underwood and his committee on ways and means were of a kind to bring disaster to some of the home industries. Every possible argument personal, political and economical, was used to induce the president to recede a few steps, but the Democrats say today that he stands where he stood at the first and that his bill, barring a political or a legislative cataclysm will become the law of the land.

The Democratic senators of both factions finally have agreed among themselves that they must have concord at any cost save that of future elections.

### President Wins Victory.

Mr. Wilson seemingly has won his victory and his backbone has proved to be made of a different kind of material than some of his party brethren thought when they first went to the White House to hail him president. The president, the Democrats say, has been forced to make no compromise in order to secure what they declare now seems certain will be the fruits of a victory won by standing pat on a national convention platform and on the platform of promises made by the party speakers in the last campaign.

It seems likely to prove that Mr. Wilson is going to accomplish something which Mr. Cleveland failed to accomplish. The latter once allowed a Democratic customs bill to get a place on the statute books after declining either to sign it or veto it during the time of constitutional limit allowed for either action. This is an old and oft repeated tale, but it carried a lesson with it and the present president of the United States seems to have learned it.

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### Mother Goose Party.

Masquerade and fancy dress parties are always delightful, but of all the pleasant gatherings which I have attended the Mother Goose party takes the lead. Invitations to the effect that Mother Goose will be pleased to welcome her goslings at the residence of whoever gives the entertainment on such an evening, are sent out fully two weeks in advance. The request to come in costume representing some one of the characters found in "Mother Goose" can be written on a small card and inclosed in the envelope with the invitations. These invitations can be made very pretty if one can paint, by having little water color or pen and ink sketches on them—such as little "Jack Horner" or the "Three Blind Mice" pursued by the "Farmer's Wife," with her "Carving Knife."

You may be sure after these notes have been sent out that there will be a ripple of excitement among the young people, and Mother Goose melodies will be at a premium—those with colored illustrations in particular. Great ingenuity can be exercised in getting up the costumes. At last the eventful night arrives and let us station ourselves in the hall and watch the guests as they come in. Most of the girls came without escorts, for all were determined to keep their identity a secret from brothers and sweethearts. "Mother Goose," the hostess, stands in the front parlor and is soon welcoming a motley throng. "Old King Cole" was closely followed by "The Fiddlers Three." "Little Red Riding Hood" was charming in her scarlet cape and carried a little basket filled with candy instead of the eggs and butter. The "Queen of Hearts" was radiant in a gorgeous costume. "Rain, Rain, Stay Away" was represented by a pretty blond, who carried an immense red umbrella. "Little Boy Blue" dashed into the room, blowing his horn, carrying an immense sheep of cotton. Two girls exactly the same height came as twin "Bo Peeps," carrying gilded crooks and fans with the picture of a sheep on one side with "I'm Little Bo Peep," etc., on the other. "Daffy Down Dilly" was one of the best characters represented. "Jack and Jill" went hand in hand to get the "pail of water." "Jack Horner" sat in the proverbial corner and pulled out "plums" from a gigantic "pie." "Humpty" Dumpty did not look any the worse for the "great fall." "Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary" proved herself most agreeable and "Taffy, the Welshman," was one of the most popular characters in spite of his propensity for stealing.

When all the guests had arrived Mother Goose, with Old King Cole, opened the grand march and the music played merrily. A piano will do for the dancing, but the addition of a violin is a great improvement. Much merriment was occasioned when the masks were removed before the refreshments were served. While the young people are home for the summer vacation some one may give a party like the one described, and I am sure it will be successful. Of course, the masking is not essential, but adds a little spice to the enjoyment. The refreshments need not be elaborate, but a large bowl of lemonade should be conveniently placed where it will be easy of access to all.

### A Novel Card Party.

This pretty card party was conducted like a cotillion and was a great success. It was given for forty guests, and the tables were scattered throughout the large rooms of a spacious country house. In the first place each

guest found her place at table with three others by means of a souvenir name card.

When all had arrived and were seated at the tables the hostess was very particular to personally introduce each partner, if unacquainted, which made everyone feel more comfortable. Then the bell rang and playing began. Four games were played and the losers were the ones to move, going to a table for favors. These they gave to the winners at the other tables, who were taken to the table of the losers, and thus they met an entirely new set of players. There was no counting of scores—simply the best three hands winning out of four. There were ten sets of favors. After five sets of favors had been used refreshments were served, then playing was resumed until all the favors had been used. At the last each loser brought an extra favor for her favored partner and herself, which called forth much merriment, as they were large paper sacks blown out and tied at the top with various colored ribbons. They were to carry the favors home in, and they were needed. It certainly was a very jolly party, and the idea is adaptable to all card parties where the hostess desires something out of the ordinary. The favors may be as elaborate as the purse will permit. The ones at the party described consisted of bonbons in fancy boxes, imported chocolate, salted nuts in dainty receptacles, paper aprons, neck ruffs of flowers, fans, parasols, paper hats, post cards, etc.

### Portraying Nature With Bible Verses.

Very recently a correspondent asked me for some Bible verse to interest children, to be used as part of a Sunday school program. Seems to me the following arranged by Harriette Wilbur would be acceptable. Learning the verses as given will teach the children about the Bible and how much it contains about the flowers that we have today. This could be used on "Children's day," which is observed in so many churches early in June.

1. Lily (Luke 12:27). Bouquet of lilies, anemones or some lilaceous flower.
2. Grass (Luke 12:28). Bouquet of long grassblades tastefully arranged.
3. Star (Matthew 2:9-10). Large star.
4. Vine (John 15:1, 5). Long, graceful cutting of a grapevine.
5. Cedar (Psalms 92:12). Branch of cedar.
6. Wheat (Matthew 13:24-30). Stalks of wheat.
7. Flower (Isaiah 40:8). Bouquet of any flower in season.
8. Palm (John 12:12, 13). Palm branches.
9. Mustard (Matthew 13:31, 32). A mustard plant from some wheat field; the larger the plant the better.
10. Willow (Psalms 87:1, 2). Long willow branches.
11. Barley (Ruth 1:22). Stalks of barley.
12. Fir (Psalms 54:16, 17). Branches of fir.
13. Rose (Isaiah 24:1). Bouquet of roses.
14. Rushes (Isaiah 35:7). Handful of tall rushes.
15. Oak (2 Kings 13:14, revised version). Some oak branches.
16. In concert: Psalms 46:11, 12, 13.

### A Flower Contest.

### A LESSON IN ADDITION AND SUBTRACTION.

1. The early part of the day—splendor.
2. A bird—part of a bird's foot.
3. To contest—e—a vowel—a verb.
4. A confection—a cluster.
5. A false hood—e—a sheer fabric—e.
6. Two times one—part of the month.
7. A wily animal—a covering for the hands.
8. A vegetable—a | a strain of music—e—two vowels.
9. A girl's name—a precious metal.
10. A dairy product—a drinking receptacle.

ANSWERS—1. Morning—glory. 2. Lark—spur. 3. Vie—vi+o+let—violet. 4. Candy—tuft. 5. Lie—li+lac—e—lac—ilac. 6. Tu (two)—li+tulp. 7. Fox+glove. 8. Pea—e+pe+une—e—tun+ia—e—petunia. 9. Mari (Mary)+gold—marigold. 10. Butter+cup—buttercup. MADAME MERRI.

## Most Approved Designs in Shoes for Fashionable Feet



The boots of washable leather have uppers of tan cloth, and are for wear with tailored suits. The pump is an improvement on that of former seasons. It is more easy to keep on. A buckle over the base of the instep helps to hold them in place, and a small strip of suede, which clings to the side of the shoe. The low cut evening slipper is often fastened over the instep and about the ankle with bands of ribbon. These bands are fastened on opposite sides of the slipper rim about an inch from the buckle. They are crossed over the instep, crossed at the back of the ankle, crossed again higher up at the front of the ankle and fastened behind. For wear with afternoon gowns black satin shoes have preference over every other sort. The boot shown has a ribbed satin vamp and fastens with black pearl buttons. Black satin wears well and can be relied on to hold shape and cut. The patent leather slipper shown with the French heel has a cut steel buckle strapped with velvet.



# LOCAL NEWS



Tell us the news. We appreciate it and its our pleasure to serve you. Phone 638, 659 or 791, or write us. Sign your name to all news items.

We have a few papers left over each week which we will be glad to give you, if you will send them to some absent relative or friend.

On Thursday, May 15, Prof. James Speed, of Louisville, the naturalist, and Madison Cawein, one of Kentucky's greatest poets, will be at Eastern.

On the campus, on the 15th instant, the Normal will keep open shop, open house, open campus, open hearts—Come.

"When I was young, life, hope and poesy went a Maying."

Please call and select your picture. Those who have subscribed since March 5th for one year and who have paid same, are entitled to choice as long as they last. No reservations made.

One of the old landmarks of this city is being torn down and will give place to a handsome commodious residence Mr. R. J. McKee is building on his lot on West Main street. The contract was awarded to Jefferson Stone.

J. W. McKinney shot one Lige Fox with a shot gun last Tuesday morning but the wounds were not dangerous. McKinney thinking that he had mortally wounded his man, crossed the river into Clark county and surrendered to the sheriff of that county. The shooting occurred on the farm of Mr. Zol Amster near Ford.

Messrs. Jesse Dykes, Jr., Frank Barnett and James Culton went to Boonesboro on a fishing expedition, and report a successful trip, catching about 15 pounds of nice fish.

Mr. Dykes, in an effort to get his rod, after a fish had pulled it into the water, fell over a cliff about 10 feet high and into the river. He was rescued by Mr. Culton, who lowered a pole, which he climbed to safety.

This sounds like a "greased pole performance" instead of a fish story, however it is reported by the party.—(Contributed.)

## Mr. J. S. Sewell to Leave Us

Mr. J. S. Sewell, one of our popular citizens and enterprising merchants, will leave us shortly for Cynthiana, where he goes to take charge of a new store owned by McKinney & Baumstark. This firm is composed of two good Madisonians, Mr. H. W. McKinney and Mr. Will Baumstark, of the Waco neighborhood.

Mr. Sewell has made a large circle of friends while here who regret to see him depart, but who rejoice at this recognition of his worth and advancement.

The firm of Sewell & McKinney will be dissolved, Mr. McKinney taking over the business.

## Madison Institute

The closing exercises of Madison Female Institute began on Friday evening at which time a most enjoyable entertainment was given by the Primary and Intermediate Department. This consisted of music by the pupils of Miss Thompson, recitations and attractive little plays under the direction of Miss Moore. All of the little folks acquitted themselves with honor, and the crowded house attested the popularity of the institution as well as the performers.

## Correct Styles, Prices Right

On All Millinery, Suits, Dresses, Skirts, Shirtwaists, Underwear, Hosiery and Fancy Notions At B. E. BELUE & CO. MAIN & COLLINS STS. RICHMOND, KY.

## The Maupin Case

The court house was filled to overflowing when the case of the Commonwealth vs. Breck Maupin was called for the trial last Tuesday in the Circuit Court. On the calling of the case the defendant entered a motion for a continuance based on an affidavit setting out the absence of witnesses and the illness of one of his attorneys. This motion was overruled. The selection of the jury was entered into and after exhausting a special venire, the following well known gentlemen were selected and sworn to try the case:

O. M. Brock, L. M. Tipton, Pendleton Tracy, John R. Pates, Jake Shearer, Sam Phelps, Jas. M. DeJarnett, Robt. Turpin, J. H. Oldham, Thos. Ellison, R. K. Moberley and Jerry Chambers.

The Commonwealth then introduced its testimony which did not vary in any material degree from that introduced in the examining trial. At the conclusion of this the defendant was called to the stand and gave his version of the affair. His story was that of a man wronged by his supposed friend, of an intrigue between the deceased and his wife running through many years; a story of an intimacy commenced at the church which he and his neighbor both attended. He told of his suspicions and his interviews with the deceased as to the truth or falsity of the charges which had come to him from friends, of the bitter denials by the deceased and of his protestations of a friendship for him and of his great respect for his christian obligations to his neighbors and his family and of his own self respect. He told of intercepted letters from the deceased to his wife, of their lascivious and criminal character. He told of the promise of the deceased to leave the vicinity and never to give him cause to suspect his loyalty to his obligations to him. He told of brooding over his wrong, of the breaking up of his family and the effect which this had on him mentally. He described the meeting with deceased on the day of the homicide and of its beginning. He claimed that after the first shot was fired that he was unconscious of anything else until it was all over. He was corroborated in most all of the details.

After the closing of the testimony the case was argued very ably by Hons. W. B. Smith, A. Floyd Byrd, and B. A. Crutcher for the Commonwealth and by Wm. Wallace, C. C. Wallace and J. Tevis Cobb for the defense. The case was finally given to the jury about 1 o'clock Friday.

The jury was unable to reach an agreement and was discharged by Judge Benton at 4:30 p. m., Saturday. It is stated that nine were for an acquittal and three for conviction on the charge of murder and on the charge of manslaughter nine were for conviction and three for acquittal. The case was continued to the October term of court and set for the seventh day.

The Commonwealth claims that some of the letters introduced in evidence were not written by Mr. Faris and not to Maupin's wife, but that they were written to another and were a pure fake so far as the defendant's case is concerned.

## Josiah Moores Dead

Our fellow townsman J. A. Moores has the sympathy of the community on the death of his father which occurred at his residence on South Elkhorn creek in Fayette county last week. Beside Mr. J. A. Moores he left a daughter, Mrs. John Todd of this county. He was a man of exemplary, christian character and a member of the Christian church.

## Oiling the Streets

The oil has been put on the streets—and carpets. The profane "silence" that prevails can almost be "heard."

## Church Notes

Sunday afternoon at the Methodist church a meeting was held for men only. Rev. A. P. Jones addressed the audience.

The interior work of the new Christian Church is beautiful indeed. With this handsome edifice and a four thousand dollar organ, a splendid choir, an excellent preacher and hearty good cheer prevailing, there should not be any trouble in getting the men to attend the mid-week service—for awhile.

The congregation of the Paris Baptist church most regretfully received the announcement, Sunday morning, when the pastor, Rev. E. M. Lightfoot, tendered his resignation, to take effect July 1. The only reason given by the popular pastor for his determination to leave Paris was his desire to return to South Carolina, where he formerly resided prior to his coming to Paris.—Kentucky Citizen.

At Winchester, Elder J. W. Harding, who is believed to be the oldest minister in Kentucky, in point of service, celebrated his ninetyeth birthday anniversary, Tuesday, with his children and grandchildren. He has been a minister in the Christian Church for 70 years, and goes regularly to Jefferson county even now, to occupy the pulpit in a country church. His son, Elder J. W. Harding, Jr. of Bowling Green, president of the Southern Bible College, who is 70 years old, was among the guests.—Ex.

"The Mercer County Christian" is the name of a nice little church paper issued by a ministerial association of Mercer county. Rev. R. N. Simpson is the secretary and every pastor in the county is an associate editor. The first number appeared Saturday and the eight pages were full of interesting and newsy matter. It will be printed every month and if you wish a copy let Rev. Simpson know.—Leader.

Rev. R. N. Simpson comes to Richmond to-morrow to deliver the Commencement Address to the graduates of Madison Institute.

## Madison Institute

On last evening at Madison Institute, the Expression Class under the direction of Miss Anna Moore gave an entertainment which may be classed, among the best things of the season. In the play "Maiden Forlorn" Misses Rankin, Herndon, Hisle, Little, Blakeman and Wielt scored a triumph most complete. Miss Bess Wagers delighted the audience with a "monologue," the "Annexation of Cuba" from "Mrs. Wiggs of The Cabbage Patch." Miss Wagers is especially gifted and her appearance on the stage is hailed with delight. Two monologues by Misses Rankin and Little, reflected much credit on the teacher and also the talented pupils. Following the plays, Prof. and Mrs. Cassidy gave a beautiful reception to the young ladies and their friends. Dancing, good music and a very tempting luncheon closed an evening of good cheer.

## NOTICE

Some three months' subscriptions will expire with this issue. It is our rule to stop sending the paper when the time is out. We thank you for your patronage and trust that we have made ourselves sufficiently interesting to you to merit your renewal. Only \$1.00 per year and your choice of an elegant picture.

## Kicked to Death

Mr. Milton Bennyfield was kicked by a mule and died from the effect of the same the next day. It was his eighteenth birthday. His home was at Rosslyn, Powell County.

## Personal

Miss Mary Earl Oldham is visiting Miss Searcy at Waco.

Rev. A. Sanders, of Irvine, was in the city over Sunday.

Miss Ma Hagan, of Chicago, is the guest of Mrs. J. Hale Dean.

Mrs. Harford, of Pittsburg, is the guest of Mrs. M. G. Kellogg.

Mr. Thos. Gooding, of Lexington, was in the city the last of the week.

Dr. E. B. Barnes, left yesterday for Indianapolis, Ind. for a week's stay.

Mr. Ewing Gibson, of Lexington, is visiting the family of Dr. H. R. Gibson.

Mr. Herbert Scrivner, of Winchester, is visiting his father and sister in this city.

Dr. L. R. Henry, of North Middletown, visited relatives in Madison County Wednesday.

Miss Mary Katherine Jasper has had as her guest the past week Miss Mitchell, of Danville.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Boggs and Mr. and Mrs. William Arnold spent Sunday in Cincinnati.

Dr. W. G. White, has returned from Chicago where he was called by the illness of his brother.

Mrs. Robt. Harris, who has been quite sick at the Gibson Infirmary is reported as doing nicely.

Hon. and Mrs. C. L. Searcy are the guests of their daughter, Mrs. Stewart at Tallega, Kentucky.

Mrs. Gilkerson has returned to her home in Lexington after a visit to her sister, Mrs. W. E. Blanton.

Mr. Mrs. Joe Willis came over from Crab Orchard and spent from Saturday till Monday with Mrs. DeJarnett.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Willis, of Crab Orchard Springs, have been in this county and city visiting friends and relatives.

Mrs. Jennings Greenleaf and little daughter, and Miss Van Greenleaf, visited Mrs. Emma Kaufman at Lancaster last week.

Miss Mary Louise Reynolds of the Madison Female Institute, spent a few days at her home in Cynthiana last week.

Misses Fannie Brown and Mary Ligon, of Richmond Normal School, spent the latter part of last week in Paris with their relatives.

Mrs. D. M. Chenault and daughter, Miss Josephine attended the reception given by Mrs. Dave Prewitt in Winchester Wednesday.

Mr. Jno. D. Powell and Mr. Alex. Black, of Red House, are at the Carlsbad Springs at Dry Ridge, Kentucky for treatment for rheumatism.

Mr. and Mrs. Hanley Nippert, of Cincinnati, have arrived for a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Swinney on Gains Avenue.—Paris Citizen.

Mrs. E. C. Wines has returned from a two weeks stay at Mt. Jackson, Indianapolis, where she has been for her health and is very much improved.

Mrs. J. W. Zaring and daughter Mrs. Allen went to Lexington last week to meet Mr. Boen Zaring who was passing through that city, later on he will come to Richmond for a visit of some weeks.

To be appointed as an associate director of the Perry Centennial, was an honor bestowed on Hon. C. L. Searcy, of Waco. The meeting will be held in Louisville from September 29th to October 5th.

Miss Curraleen Smith, so well known and remembered here, was operated on for appendicitis. She now resides in the Panama Canal Zone and is one of Uncle Sam's most efficient teachers. She is coming home soon to spend the summer with relatives here.

Misses Eva Whitlock, Nora Griggs and Mabel Raburn have been designated by the faculty of Madison Institute to read essays as members of the graduating class. They are three very talented young ladies whose friends will be delighted to know that they have been so honored.

Attorney H. Clay Kauffman is attending circuit court in Richmond this week. Mrs. Jennings Greenleaf and little daughter and Miss Van Greenleaf of Richmond were the guests the past week of Mrs. Emma Kaufman. Mrs. Roy Williams and little son of Bloomington Ill. and Mrs. Will Sebastian of Richmond are the guests of their mother Mrs. James Prather. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall K. Denny are receiving congratulations upon the arrival of a dainty little Miss in their home. The new member of the household has been named for her maternal grand-mother, "Lucy Bates."—Lancaster Record.

## School Examinations

About eighteen persons, of whom four or five were colored, took the examinations for common school graduation on Saturday last. The result will be published in full next week.

## Clean Up Day

Dr. W. W. Burgin, who formerly lived here but is now Mayor of Crab Orchard, has ordered a "clean up day" for that city.

Famous Single Comb Rhode Island Reds of the Red Velvet strain. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; also Stock in season. David Deatherage, 125 7th St., Richmond, Ky. 4-1yr

## Spring Suits For

## LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

The Famous "Stylecraft" Coats and Suits for Women, Misses and Juniors. You must see them to realize just what our remarkable stock represents. As Inexpensive as they are Pretty.

FOR MEN—"Griffon" Suits—No matter where you go, you will be well dressed if you are wearing a Griffon Suit. Suits that stand comparison with all the highest priced grades. They cannot be excelled as to style, fit and finish. No better assortment, no better clothes in town. Drop in and see them.

..E. V. ELDER..

## School Election

The City School board composed of the following gentlemen W. E. Blanton, A. M. Davison, Jesse Cobb, Z. T. Rice and A. D. Miller, met last Wednesday night and elected the teachers for the ensuing year up to the seventh grade. The same force was retained. Prof. Bridges had previously been re-elected as Superintendent.

The colored school teachers were elected at the same time. Clementia Turner was elected to fill the place of Green B. Miller who did not seek re-election.

## Christian Endeavor

The State Christian Endeavor Convention, which convened in this city Friday afternoon, came to a close Sunday night. The largest and most enthusiastic crowd that ever attended a similar meeting was present. The program was attractively carried out, the delegates were well entertained and when they departed Monday morning they were praising Mt. Sterling for her hospitality and sociability.—Advocate.

## LOST

Ladies' Gold Watch, engraved "Alec to Grace." Finder will please return same to this office and receive reward. 19 tf

We keep on hand always the best groceries that money can buy and sell them as cheap as the cheapest. Phone 72 and 144. Covington, Thorpe & Co. 11-tf

## GOLDEN & FLORA

Have just received a car of finished Monuments, Headstones, etc., in the most beautiful designs.

## NO AGENTS

Come direct to us and save agents' profits

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

### FOR REPRESENTATIVE

We are authorized to announce GREEN CLAY as a candidate for the office of Representative of Madison county, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce A. D. MILLER as a candidate for the office of Representative of Madison county, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

### FOR COUNTY JUDGE

We are authorized to announce H. C. RICE as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Madison County Court, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

### FOR SHERIFF

We are authorized to announce ELMER DEATHERAGE as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Madison county, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce N. B. JONES as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Madison county, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

### FOR COUNTY CLERK

We are authorized to announce R. B. TERRILL as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Madison County Court, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

### FOR ASSESSOR

We are authorized to announce P. S. Whitlock, of Kirksville, a candidate for the office of Assessor of Madison county, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

### FOR POLICE JUDGE

We are authorized to announce W. L. LEEDS as a candidate for Police Judge of the City of Richmond, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce JOHN NOLAND as a candidate for the office of Police Judge of the City of Richmond, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce J. D. DYKES as a candidate for Police Judge of the City of Richmond, Ky., subject to the action of the Democratic party.

### FOR CHIEF OF POLICE

We are authorized to announce DAVID A. POWERS as a candidate for Chief of Police of the City of Richmond, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce JESSE DYKES as a candidate for Chief of Police of the City of Richmond, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

### FOR CONSTABLE

We are authorized to announce W. F. FERRELL as a candidate for Constable of Magisterial District No. 1, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that The MADISONIAN is a candidate for entry into each home in Madison county, subject to the approval of the Family. We stand for the HOME CIRCLE first, last and always. \$1.00 per year.

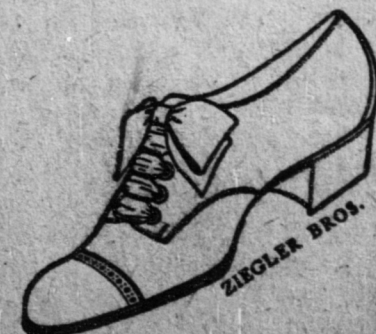
## To Fully Enjoy Pumps and Oxfords Get Well Fitted

Many a woman has been poorly fitted in PUMPS and OXFORDS and therefore did not enjoy the wear. We Have the Makes That Fit.

We are showing many styles in Low Shoes and Pumps, and many fabrics and leathers. Our stock for men, women, misses and children was never so complete as now. We will greatly appreciate having an opportunity to show you. SEND US THE CHILDREN.

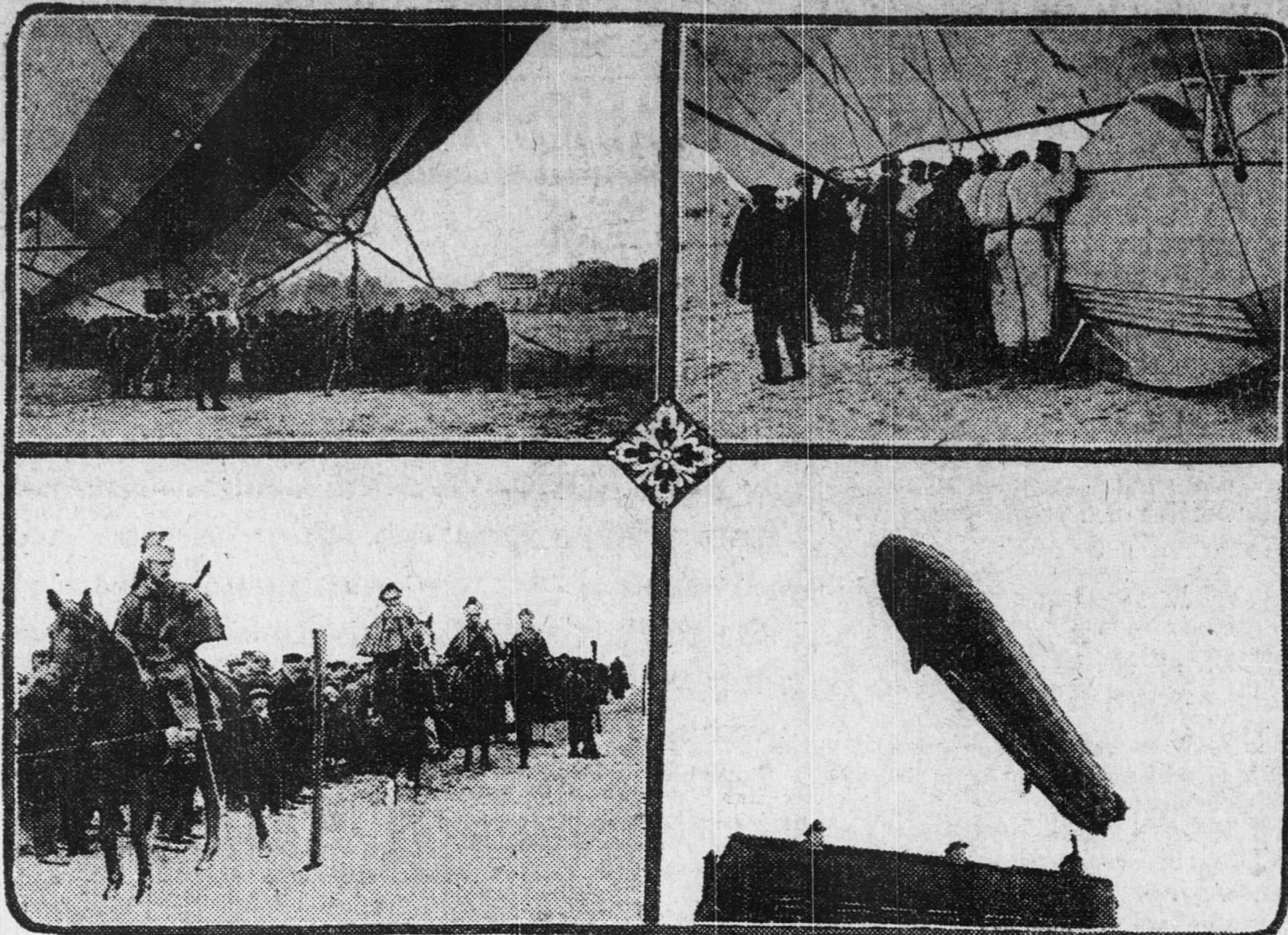
## RICE & ARNOLD

"The One Price House"





## GERMAN WAR BALLOON CAPTURED BY FRENCH TROOPS



Top left—Zeppelin IV, at Luneville, France. French soldiers who captured the balloon when it strayed into French territory are holding the ropes and guarding the dirigible. Top right—French soldiers looking at the Zeppelin. Bottom left—French soldiers on guard. Bottom right—Balloon descending at Luneville.

## TO HIDE GUILLOTINE

### Bill Is Before French Parliament to Abolish Publicity.

Spectacle of "Red Widow" and Her Victims in Streets of Paris Being Opposed by Many as Conducive to Crime.

Paris.—The death of criminals upon a guillotine set up in the street in full view of the public may soon be abolished in France. A bill for the repeal of the law providing for public executions of the death sentence is now pending in the chamber of deputies.

It is therefore probable that when the three—and possibly four—heads of the notorious bandits of the Bonnot band of outlaws are chopped off by the "Red Widow," as the French call the guillotine, the gory spectacle may be given in private. Should that be the case the motor bandits would be the first to "benefit" by the new law. Public beheadings are intended to inspire awe. The would-be assassin is supposed to see the terrible end of fellows such as he and refrain from committing the deed.

The reverse of the picture is said by many to be true. The hardened criminal usually meets his doom in a way that inspires other of his stamp with the notion that he is a real hero for public beheadings furnish occasion for the exhibition of a certain kind of bravado which has a strong appeal to the desperado type. Senator de Chauvigné, one of the leaders of the public beheading abolition movement, so says, adding that not only are such scenes disgusting beyond expression, but demoralizing in the extreme.

Beheadings now take place at sunrise. The condemned man is kept in ignorance of the date of his death until he is awakened to have his final toilet made for the knife. Until that moment he has hopes of executive clemency, it being the invariable rule to ask the president as a last resort to use his prerogative and show mercy.

The scene usually is in some street near the prison in which the man is confined. The narrower and more crooked that street, the better, since the authorities desire as few of the rabble as possible to see the blade fall. Scores of police and a large number of troops, on foot and a-horse, keep the crowds back and only the officials, newspaper men, and prison chaplain are grouped about the base of the guillotine.

When several persons are beheaded they are brought out of the prison one at a time, the last to die not seeing the others meet their fate. The criminal is tied to a sort of block which pivots in the middle; he is given a push, he falls horizontal and the triangular blade descends. The head rolls into a basket on one side, the body is dumped into a similar but longer receptacle on the other. Then the carcass is carted away at a gallop while the headman's assistants wash the guillotine with huge sponges, which they wring out in pails of water.

They call this "making the widow's toilet for her next husband."

Much of this sickening sight as possible is hidden from the public, which remains passive, or becomes demonstrative according as to whether the man is an ordinary criminal, or "popular" or much disliked. If hated cries of "A mort!" and "Death to the murderer!" are heard as the knife falls.

Senator Chaumie is against hiding the guillotine up a narrow street or blind alley. In a speech before the senate he said he favored abolition of the guillotine as a public exhibition, but until the government should make the necessary laws, beheading should take place in the broad open day and in the most crowded squares to be found. If the death is to be made public, said, then let it be really public. Have it where all may see it.

### GENEVIEVE CLARK TO EUROPE

Daughter of Speaker Says She Will Not Lose Time in Learning How Governments Are Run.

New York.—Miss Genevieve Clark, daughter of Speaker Champ Clark of the house of representatives, arrived here from Washington with her mother recently to meet Mrs. George B. M. Harvey, wife of the publisher, with whom she is going to Europe.

"I have seen in the papers that I am going to study the governments of Europe," said Miss Clark. "I am going for a pleasure trip, for I have just finished school and I want recreation, and I want to see Italy. But I don't intend to lose time in gaining new knowledge. I have no definite itinerary. Mrs. Harvey's daughter, who is nearly my own age, is in school in Rome and will join us on my 'Alice in Wonderland' trip. That's what I want it to be."

"What are your plans for the future—is it a specific work or is it marriage?"

The pretty dimples about the mouth came and the pretty face broke into a smile. "Maybe both; who knows? But one thing is sure; I have yet to meet a man like papa—my ideal. My present plan is to return after this trip and go to my mother's alma mater—the University of Missouri. I intend to specialize later on educational work to aid the mountain folk of Tennessee and Kentucky."

"These people have adhered so closely to the customs of their ancestors that some of their children, I am told, carry names that are entire biblical verses."

"But marriage—that is something that is indefinite as yet in your life?"

"Oh, yes, I suppose, as a girl of nineteen, I should be thinking of mar-



Miss Genevieve Clark.

riage, but I do not. You see co-education makes girls and boys remain longer in the family relation, so to speak. We are all like a lot of children, in a way. We chum with boys just as we do with our brothers, and romance is not lost but deferred, I should say."

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Former Governor of Missouri Says Likeness for Capitol Wall Is Too Hard About Mouth.

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since been finished from a technical standpoint, the "sittings" are not yet over.

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The deposition is that of Miss Anita Moore of St. Louis and was filed on behalf of Miss Samantha L. Huntley, an artist, who has brought suit for

\$1,185 against Colonel A. Houts and three other members of the state legislature, who, it is charged, have refused to order the payment of the sum because the portrait was changed after its completion.

According to Miss Huntley, who is now in Italy, the former governor before vacating his office ordered her to modify the hard expression in the mouth of the likeness.

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Relatives of Couple Unable to Attend, So Ceremony Is Conducted Before Movies Machine.

Denver, Colo.—Harry L. Rand of this city and Helen Stanford of Salt Lake City wanted to repeat the marriage ceremony in the presence of their families. Circumstances prevented the appearance of any relatives, so it was decided that the entire ceremony would be taken on motion picture films.

Therefore, every action of the young couple, from the time Rand kissed the bride-to-be at the station until the conclusion of the ceremony, was recorded on motion-picture films.

Rev. A. A. Tanner of the First Congregational church of this city performed the ceremony.

### LIFE INSURANCE BY WIRELESS

Banker Applies For and Receives \$5,000 Policy on Steamship While at Sea.

London.—The first instance of life insurance being contracted at sea by wireless was reported from an ocean liner. Among the passengers was Arthur P. Williams, a New York banker, who met a London insurance broker on board. They talked insurance, with the result that the broker wired his company, proposing Williams as a \$5,000 life risk. He also wirelessly reported the ship's doctor approving Williams. The company flashed its acceptance.

## KIND OF COWS TO BUY

Animals Not Adapted to Dairying Cause Failures.

To Obtain Best Results It Is Essential That Strict Dairy Type Be Kept—Beef Value of Secondary Importance.

(By E. A. MARKHAM, Idaho Experiment Station.)

It is not difficult to find men, even in the most prosperous dairy communities, who do not believe that dairying pays. They have tried it and failed. Some have purchased good stock, but poor management or false economy in housing or feeding prevented them from getting the results they expected, but by far the largest number of these failures are due to the use of animals that are not adapted to dairying.

Those who purchase a few cows when the price of butter fat is high and sell them off when the price goes down naturally have a rather poor opinion of the dairy business. To ob-



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tain the best results it is essential that the animals purchased for the dairy should be of the strict dairy type, and be made a permanent part of the farm live stock. Those who purchase cows with the intention of milking them but a short time and then selling them off when the price of butter-fat drops or when the animal goes dry naturally look more for beef producers rather than milk producers. It is impossible to build up a good dairy herd by this method.

Dual-purpose animals may be used in some localities to good advantage, but to get the best results one of the special dairy breeds should be used. This does not mean that only thoroughbred animals should be used, but animals that are bred for milk production. A good dairy cow should produce enough butter-fat in her best days that the value of the beef may be of secondary importance, if not entirely ignored.

A person purchasing an implement considers first how much service he can get out of it and not its value as scrap iron when worn out. Those who purchase a dairy cow should consider how much butter-fat she will produce and not the value of her hide and carcass.

### PLACE FOR HENS TO SCRATCH

Leaves Make Excellent Material If Gathered When Perfectly Dry—Oat Straw Is Cheap.

There are a number of different materials which furnish an excellent place for the hens to scratch in, says a writer in the Poultry Journal. Leaves are probably the stuff most used by the small poultrymen. These are good if gathered when perfectly dry. They must be put into the pens every few days, because the poultry will break them into dust by their continual scratching. I find oat straw about as cheap in the long run, because it lasts quite a while and furnishes some feed if fed before threshing.

Some of my neighbors have tried feeding buckwheat as a scratching material and a feed combined. Buckwheat is too fattening and should be used only occasionally. Corn husks make an excellent scratching material. Shredded or cut corn fodder does very well if there is nothing else on hand. I do not like any form of meadow grass or swale for scratching material because it mats down too much when cut and not enough when not cut.

### Salting Cabbages.

For several years I have raised cabbages and found it advantageous, after setting out the plant, to drop a little salt on the heart of the cabbage, says a writer in the Fruit Grower. When the salt is dissolved by rain, or some other agent, it should be renewed, and the process continued until all danger from cabbage worms is past.

A cabbage treated in this way will grow much larger, and when the head is cut open it will not be found honeycombed with wormholes.

Necessity for Testing Seed. Good seed corn is the key to getting good stands of corn. A good stand of corn is necessary to secure good yields. Owing to the wet fall of 1911 there is now much doubtful seed corn in the country.

One cannot afford to plant corn any years, much less this year, without testing. The single-ear method of testing seed corn is the only practical method.

## HOED CROPS IN THE ORCHARD

Practice Results in Severe Damage to Annual Plantings—How to Reckon the Distance.

One of the most prolific causes of loss of nursery stock after transplanting, or for several years thereafter is this common practice of too close growing of hoed crops. This practice, says Rural Life, results in severe damages to the annual plantings. The loss amounts possibly to 10 per cent. The too common practice is to allow no more space between the tree row and the inter-crop rows than between two inter-crop rows, be the inter-crops cabbage, beans, potatoes or corn. Such distances vary from 30 inches to 3½ feet, according to crop used or planted.

In the first place, the distance should be reckoned from the expanded top of the tree, rather than from the trunk at base. The outside of top is a limiting factor, since the allowance should be made for leaning of the same, or possibly all of the tree on the leeward side.

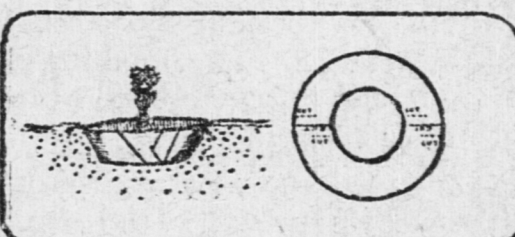
The nearest row to the tree row should be far enough from the row to permit the horse in cultivating to pass freely and without letting harness catch into or come in contact with branches of tree. It will surprise those who have never given the subject much thought the difference that the lean or incline of a tree makes, when it deviates from a plumb or to a vertical line. In the writer's opinion the space between tree row and the nearest winter-crop row should not be less than four feet the year trees are planted, if two years old, or branched trees are used, and farther each succeeding year.

### PAPER POT IS INEXPENSIVE

Little Device Easily Made and Successfully Serves Many Purposes in Starting Seeds.

Here is a little device, so inexpensive and so easily made, and which successfully serves so many purposes in starting seeds and plants, that every one should avail himself of its help.

Take a piece of stiff paper (not necessarily cardboard) and on it draw two circles, one within the other; the outer circle should be six inches radius, and the inner one three. Cut out the portion of paper inside the smaller circle, and trim to the line of the outer circle, thus having a shape like a doughnut. Cut this round piece of paper into three equal arcs (or it may be halved for large



Paper Pot at Two Stages.

plants). Use one of these parts as a pattern, and cut as many like it as you want.

On one end of the arc cut into the outer end, three-quarters of an inch from the end, a slit half way across the paper; on the other end cut the same from the inner edge. Then bend the strip and lock the slits together to hold each other as fastenings to the pot.

The little paper pot will be bottomless and will have set in sand or soil, whichever is to be used as ground to grow the things in, and filled as any pot, putting the seed, cutting or plant in the usual way.

The soil into which the pot is plunged must, of course, be kept moist. When the plant is ready to be shifted to a larger, or transplanted, the paper can be torn off, leaving the ball of soil undisturbed, and the plant will feel no shock of removal.

Many plants cannot stand transplanting by the usual way, and for such these little paper pots are found to be invaluable. Give them a trial.—H. W. M.

## POULTRY NOTES

A sick hen is never a paying investment.

Dry coops are cheaper than sick chicks.

For the egg eating habit try darkening the nests.

Little and often is a good feeding rule for chicks.

Poultry success depends more on condition than on breed.

Crossing breeds is a step backward in the chicken business.

If chickens are worth raising at all they are worth raising well.

It is better to cut a chicken's head off than to let him eat it off.

Sell, kill or confine all male birds when the hatching season is over.

Overheating is responsible for more incubator troubles than underheating.

Disinfecting the incubator between hatches is a precaution worth taking.

Feed the little chicks what they need, not what you happen to have on hand.

Don't forget to have a row of sunflowers; the seeds are excellent for poultry.

Remember that water glass solution will keep this summer's eggs until they double in price.

A half pint of carbonic acid in two gallons of water makes a good disinfectant for any purpose.

Removing the cause of disease is more satisfactory all around than doctoring the chicken afterward.

## The Christian and Amusements

By REV. WILLIAM EVANS, D. D.  
Moody Bible Institute  
Chicago

TEXT—Col. 3:17.



I. The true Christian will realize the true relation that should exist between work and pleasure.

If life is not to be one round of work, certainly it is not to be all one round of pleasure. Work, not amusement, is the business of life. Let us not miss this point. God has laid upon every man the necessity

of work, and has distributed "to every man his work." Is it not just in this connection that we may be justified in finding fault with the professional sport, the man who gives up his whole life to pleasure? When the main thing in college and university life is athletics are we not justified in protesting that life's main purpose is being lost sight of? Play and amusement is but a side issue in life; when it becomes the whole thing, then it is harmful and sinful, no matter whether the amusement in question be in the forbidden category or not; then even an innocent amusement becomes morally bad. Amusement is to work what whetting the scythe is to harvesting; he who never stops to create an edge toils hard and cuts but little, while he who whets the scythe all day cuts none. If the mother enjoys amusements more than she does her children, the wife more than her domestic duties, the husband more than his home, the man more than his labor, and the student more than his books, then amusements are harmful and wrong.

II. The true Christian will see to it that his amusements are really recreative, and not dissipative.

A man may lie so long in a bath that he comes out of it exhausted, or he can take a plunge or shower and come out better prepared for the duties of life. So is it with amusements; they may dissipate rather than recreate. Having a good time is not always recreation; it may be just the opposite. The amusements of the Christian should build up the whole man—physically, mentally, morally and spiritually.

1. The Christian's pleasures will recreate physically. The body of the Christian is a temple of the holy ghost. Therefore he must keep his body in as good, clean, pure and healthy a condition as possible. The body needs relaxation; it needs rest from the strain and tension of life; it needs new blood, new nerve tissues; it needs to be better fitted for the real tasks that lie within its sphere of labor. Bad thinking often comes from lack of exercise. Some people do not have enough body "to cover the mind with decency." There may be a time when it is my duty to play rather than pray, to romp rather than read, to take a good brisk walk rather than prepare a good talk.

The test the Christian must apply to his pleasures is: do they recreate and restore the waste tissues of the body? Excess in athletics is not recreation. Young men have died from overstrain in running; girls have been ruined for life by excessive rope-jumping. Many pleasures dissipate the powers of the body instead of recreating them.

2. The pleasure of the Christian should recreate mentally. The physical must not be developed at the expense of the mental. Giantism must not supplant intellectualism. Mind is greater than body, as Gladstone and Bismarck are greater than John L. Sullivan or James Jeffries. The Christian must ask himself, therefore, "What effect do my pleasures and amusements have upon my mind, my thought, my thinking? Do they build up, ennoble, purify, sanctify, or do they debase, defoul, besmirch, debase? Is my thinking higher, nobler, more God-like because of the pleasures in which I engage?" All things are not to be judged by the eye; the mind discerns also. Shakespeare speaks of the man "who hath a body filled with a vacant mind, gets him to rest crammed with distressful bread."

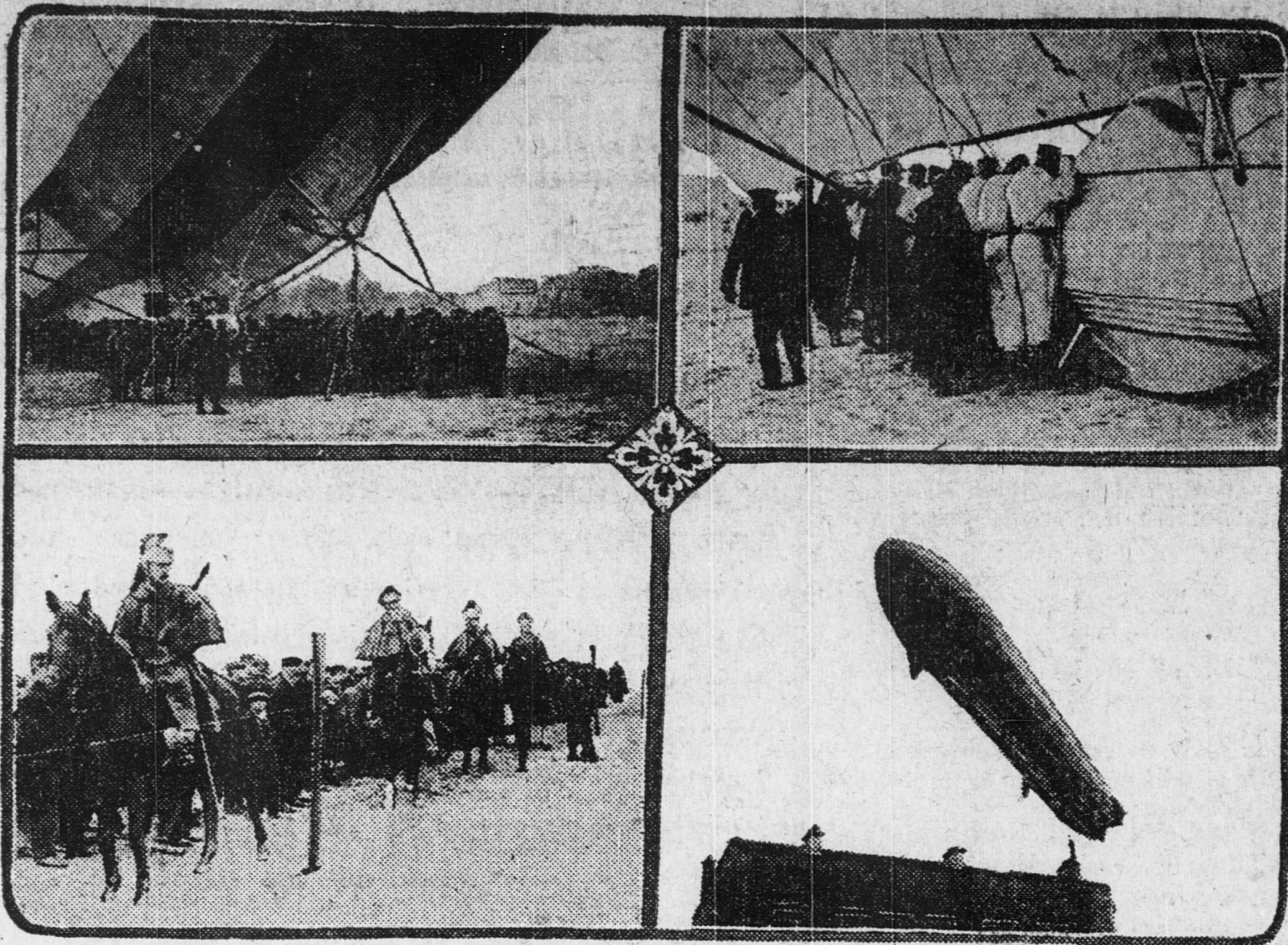
The Christian is to judge his amusements by this standard. Apply this principle to literature? What books do we read? If the Christian's master should inquire: "What readest thou?" what would be our reply? Beware lest our minds become diseased by the reading of light and trashy literature.

Judge the theater by this standard. Someone has said: "The laugh of the theater is the laugh that speaks of the vacant mind." Are we purer in thought, more virtuous in our dreams, sweeter in our imaginations; have we more earnest views of life; is the mind sensualized or spiritualized by attendance upon the theater?

Apply this test to the card table. Does this popular amusement furnish recreation to the mind? With its passion, its senseness, its excitement, its late hour, does the game of chance rest and quicken the faculties for the labors of the next day?



## GERMAN WAR BALLOON CAPTURED BY FRENCH TROOPS



Top left—Zeppelin IV., at Luneville, France. French soldiers who captured the balloon when it strayed into French territory are holding the ropes and guarding the dirigible. Top right—French soldiers looking at the Zeppelin. Bottom left—French soldiers on guard. Bottom right—Balloon descending at Luneville.

## TO HIDE GUILLOTINE

### Bill Is Before French Parliament to Abolish Publicity.

Spectacle of "Red Widow" and Her Victims in Streets of Paris Being Opposed by Many as Conducive to Crime.

Paris.—The death of criminals upon a guillotine set up in the street in full view of the public may soon be abolished in France. A bill for the repeal of the law providing for public executions of the death sentence is now pending in the chamber of deputies.

It is therefore probable that when the three—and possibly four—heads of the notorious bandits of the Bonnot band of outlaws are chopped off by the guillotine, the gory spectacle may be given in private. Should that be the case the motor bandits would be the first to "benefit" by the new law. Public beheadings are intended to inspire awe. The would-be assassin is supposed to see the terrible end of fellows such as he and refrain from committing the deed.

The reverse of the picture is said by many to be true. The hardened criminal usually meets his doom in a way that inspires other of his stamp with the notion that he is a real hero, for public beheadings furnish occasion for the exhibition of a certain kind of bravado which has a strong appeal to the desperado type. Senator de Chaumie, one of the leaders of the public beheading abolition movement, so says, adding that not only are such scenes disgusting beyond expression, but demoralizing in the extreme.

Beheadings now take place at sunrise. The condemned man is kept in ignorance of the date of his death until he is awakened to have his final toilet made for the knife. Until that moment he has hopes of executive clemency, it being the invariable rule to ask the president as a last resort to use his prerogative and show mercy.

The scene usually is in some street near the prison in which the man is confined. The narrower and more crooked that street, the better, since the authorities desire as few of the rabble as possible to see the blade fall. Scores of police and a large number of troops, on foot and a-horse, keep the crowds back and only the officials, newspaper men and prison chaplain are grouped about the base of the guillotine.

When several persons are beheaded they are brought out of the prison one at a time, the last to die not seeing the others meet their fate. The criminal is tied to a sort of block which pivots in the middle; he is given a push, he falls horizontal and the triangular blade descends. The head rolls into a basket on one side, the body is dumped into a similar but longer receptacle on the other. Then the carcass is carted away at a gallop while the headman's assistants wash the guillotine with huge sponges, which they wring out in palls of water.

They call this "making the widow's toilet for her next husband."

Much of this sickening sight as possible is hidden from the public, which remains passive, or becomes demonstrative according as to whether the man is an ordinary criminal, or "popular" or much disliked. If hated cries of "A mort!" and "Death to the murderer!" are heard as the knife falls.

Senator Chaumie is against hiding the guillotine up a narrow street or blind alley. In a speech before the senate he said he favored abolition of the guillotine as a public exhibition, but until the government should make the necessary laws, beheading should take place in the broad open day and in the most crowded squares to be found. If the death is to be made public, said, then let it be really public. Have it where all may see it.

He guarantees that if this rule be followed everybody would be so sickened at the sight there would be little opposition to private beheadings.

### GENEVIEVE CLARK TO EUROPE

Daughter of Speaker Says She Will Not Lose Time in Learning How Governments Are Run.

New York.—Miss Genevieve Clark, daughter of Speaker Champ Clark of the house of representatives, arrived here from Washington with her mother recently to meet Mrs. George B. M. Harvey, wife of the publisher, with whom she is going to Europe.

"I have seen in the papers that I am going to study the governments of Europe," said Miss Clark. "I am going for a pleasure trip, for I have just finished school and I want recreation, and I want to see Italy. But I don't intend to lose time in gaining new knowledge. I have no definite itinerary. Mrs. Harvey's daughter, who is nearly my own age, is in school in Rome and will join us on my 'Alice in Wonderland' trip. That's what I want it to be."

"What are your plans for the future—is it a specific work or is it marriage?"

The pretty dimples about the mouth came and the pretty face broke into a smile. "Maybe both; who knows? But one thing is sure; I have yet to meet a man like papa—my ideal. My present plan is to return after this trip and go to my mother's alma mater—the University of Missouri. I intend to specialize later on educational work to aid the mountain folk of Tennessee and Kentucky."

"These people have adhered so closely to the customs of their ancestors that some of their children, I am told, carry names that are entire biblical verses."

"But marriage—that is something that is indefinite as yet in your life?"

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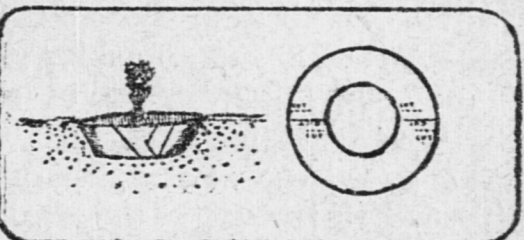
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of work, and has distributed "to every man his work." Is it not just in this connection that we may be justified in finding fault with the professional sport, the man who gives up his whole life to pleasure? When the main thing in college and university life is athletics are we not justified in protesting that life's main purpose is being lost sight of? Play and amusement is but a side issue in life; when it becomes the whole thing, then it is harmful and sinful, no matter whether the amusement in question be in the forbidden category or not; then even an innocent amusement becomes morally bad. Amusement is to work what whetting the scythe is to harvesting; he who never stops to create an edge toils hard and cuts but little, while he who whets the scythe all day cuts none. If the mother enjoys amusements more than she does her children, the wife more than her domestic duties, the husband more than his home, the man more than his labor, and the student more than his books, then amusements are harmful and wrong.

II. The true Christian will see to it that his amusements are really recreative, and not dissipated.

A man may lie so long in a bath that he comes out of it exhausted, or he can take a plunge or shower and come out better prepared for the duties of life. So it is with amusements; they may dissipate rather than recreate. Having a good time is not always recreation; it may be just the opposite. The amusements of the Christian should build up the whole man—physically, mentally, morally and spiritually.

1. The Christian's pleasures will recreate physically. The body of the Christian is a temple of the holy ghost. Therefore he must keep his body in as good, clean, pure and healthy a condition as possible. The body needs relaxation; it needs rest from the strain and tension of life; it needs new blood, new nerve tissues; it needs to be better fitted for the real tasks that lie within its sphere of labor. Bad thinking often comes from lack of exercise. Some people do not have enough body "to cover the mind with decency." There may be a time when it is my duty to play rather than pray, to romp rather than read, to take a good brisk walk rather than prepare a good talk.

The test the Christian must apply to his pleasures is: do they recreate and restore the waste tissues of the body? Excess in athletics is not recreation. Young men have died from overstrain in running; girls have been ruined for life by excessive rope-jumping. Many pleasures dissipate the powers of the body instead of recreating them.

2. The pleasure of the Christian should recreate mentally. The physical must not be developed at the expense of the mental. Giantism must not supplant intellectualism. Mind is greater than body, as Gladstone and Bismarck are greater than John L. Sullivan or James Jeffries. The Christian must ask himself, therefore, "What effect do my pleasures and amusements have upon my mind, my thought, my thinking? Do they build up, ennoble, purify, sanctify, or do they debase, defoul, demoralize, debase? Is my thinking higher, nobler, more God-like because of the pleasures in which I engage?" All things are not to be judged by the eye; the mind discerns also. Shakespeare speaks of the man "who hath a body filled with a vacant mind, gets him to rest crammed with distressful bread."

The Christian is to judge his amusements by this standard. Apply this principle to literature? What books do we read? If the Christian's master should inquire: "What readest thou?" what would be our reply? Beware lest our minds become diseased by the reading of light and trashy literature.

Judge the theater by this standard. Someone has said: "The laugh of the theater is the laugh that speaks of the vacant mind." Are we purer in thought, more virtuous in our dreams, sweeter in our imaginations; have we more earnest views of life; is the mind generalized or spiritualized by attendance upon the theater?

Apply this test to the card table. Does this popular amusement furnish recreation to the mind? With its passion, its tenderness, its excitement, its late hours, does the game of chance rest and quicken the faculties for the labors of the next day?



# GOOD JOKES



**Unconventionalities.**  
"Never mind closing the door as you go out, Skidmore; the room will need a little extra ventilation."

"Sir, in returning this manuscript to you we take pleasure in pronouncing it by all odds the worst yet that ever was submitted to us."

"I'm lending you this money, you worthless cuss, merely to get rid of you."

"I can't understand how you got in, Mr. Grigshaw; I've told the girl I am not at home when you call."

## Bunkoed.

Farmer Hayseed (to policeman)—I'm waitin' for a feller I loaned \$10 to yesterday. He said he'd meet me an' he ain't showed up.

Policeman—Do you know where he lives?

Farmer Hayseed—Wall, I don't know the number, but just after he got the money I heard him tell another feller he was livin' on Easy street.

## Conventional.

"How is the new telephone operator getting on?"

"Oh, she left as soon as I explained the work to her."

"Refused to stay, eh?"

"Yes."

"What was the trouble?"

"She said she couldn't think of calling people up and talking to them without a formal introduction."

## Sized Her Up.

Salesman—Carpet? This way, madam. Are your rooms of good size?

Customer—We live in a flat.  
Salesman—Oh, carpet remnants, two aisles to the right.

## AND PROBABLY WAS.



Old Man—I could almost swear your hand was in my pocket.

The Pickpocket (coolly)—Strange! I could almost swear it was there, too.

## Reasonable.

I would not live forever,  
I am not that sort of man;  
But I would love to live to see  
A goat eat a tin can.

## Still Incomplete.

"Well, we have had the infant fitted with glasses, his appendix removed and his stomach re-enforced. Have we overlooked anything?"

"Just one item."

"What is that?"

"We have forgotten to name the child."

## Only Way to Do It.

"Why are you tying that rope about your ankles?"

"I am going out walking with my girl."

"But I don't see—"

"She wears a hobble, and I want to keep step with her, don't I?"

## Neglected Opportunity.

"The days are getting longer," said the observant man.

"Yes," replied the person who takes melancholy pride in being an ultimate consumer. "And nobody has found a way for putting in an extra charge on that account."

## Pollite Age.

Crawford—Most of the old-style dives have been closed. We must be getting better.

Crabshaw—I don't know about that. You see, we now call them cabaret shows.—Puck.

## Horrible Suggestion.

"Your father," said the lover to his sweetheart, "is a great uplifting force in this community."

"Oh, Harold," gasped the fair girl. "I hope he hasn't been trying it on you!"

## An Example.

"How could a dish run away with a spoon? Dishes are inanimate. A dish can't run or talk."

"Can't, eh? How about the cup that cheers?"

## A True Bohemian.

"Your next door neighbor is a true Bohemian; he claims to be able to paint pictures on an empty stomach. Do you believe it?"

"Certainly! He's a tattoo artist!"—Yale Record.

## New Time Table.

"When does this ferry run, uncle?" asked the would-be passenger.

"Dis ferry, Marse," said the old man, "she runs at quarter arter, half arter, quarter to and at."—Lippincott's.

## A REAL SURPRISE.

"I was talking to my colored man of all work the other day," said Hon. James Yates Mellen of Cleveland. "and I asked him if he went to church."

"Yassuh, I goes to church every Sunday," he said.

"Are you a member?"

"Yessuh."

"What church?"

"Prespeteeryun."

"Do you believe in the doctrine of election?"

"Yessuh."

"Do you think I am elected to the saved?"

"Law, Mr. Mellen, I didn't even know you all was a candidate!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## HOW THE SPRING AFFECTS US.



De Scribe (boastfully)—Yes, there are several magazine editors who will take anything I send them now.

Do Rhinames—Yes, I suppose some of the editors do get careless this spring weather.

## His Fatal Gift.

He used to be a lady-killer.  
And now he is wishin'  
That name would not hang on so  
Since he is a physician.

## Something to Think About.

A salesgirl in a local department store yawned drowsily as she removed her wraps and started to get in readiness for her day's work Thursday.

"Out to a party last night?" inquired one of the other girls.

"No, but I didn't get much sleep."

"Weren't you feeling well?"

"Yes, but after I put the light out and jumped into bed I found something round under the covers and I lay awake all night wondering whether it was a nickel or only just a metal button with the hook broken off."

## Acknowledgment.

"When a woman makes a blunder some man is sure to say, 'Now, that's just like a woman!'"

"Yes, and he doesn't realize at the time that he is paying her a compliment."

"In what way?"

"If she had acted 'just like a man,' the chances are she would have done a great deal worse."

## Characteristic.

Pat—How much do you weigh, Mike?

Mike—Oi weigh 175 pounds.

Pat—You must "a" got weighed with your coat on.

Mike—An' Oi did not. Oi held it in me arms all the time.—Judge.

## No Wonder.

"Why did you order that well-dressed lady out of the store?"

"She's a well-known kleptomaniac."

"Did she take anything here?"

"She took offense."

## CHARMING FRANKNESS.



Percy—Is your mother opposed to my coming to see you, Evelyn?

Evelyn—Not at all, Percy. Since I told her there was no—er—likelihood of your ever proposing to me she has withdrawn her objections.

## Sure Sign.

When baby's very, very bright,  
And very clever and all that,  
The mother knows on just which side  
The house it got its brightness at.

## Old-Fashioned.

He—Is this the new cook's bread? I never ate better.

She—Yes, but she's woefully unscientific. Not up to date at all. I asked her if she knew what caused the bread to rise. And she said it was the yeast. Said she'd never heard of fermentation! I'm not at all sure I want to keep her.

# FOR CHURCH UNITY

Writer in Universalist Leader  
Puts the Subject Before All  
Denominationalists.

There is a genuine desire, which is approaching the universal, in Christian churches of every name, for some form of unity, in which the forces of the Christian faith held in common, may be made effective. But the desire has in a large measure proved fruitless, because of the unwillingness on the part of any to sacrifice their cherished inheritance of denominational history, tradition, practices, dogma and autonomy.

This stubbornness of integrity has successfully withstood every assault and every appeal; and really, it is to the credit of those having convictions, to hold them sacredly, and yet because of this, the movement towards unity is stayed at this point. And therefore it appears that goal so earnestly sought must be approached by another path; a path through which all may walk without surrender of self-respect, and yet with entire abandon to the spirit of unity.

It should be noted that whatever the detail of practical opposition to unity, really it comes back finally to pride of and loyalty to the denomination; that is, the one word which stands in the way of church unity today, is the word denomination; the word, regardless of its etymological meaning, which marks the boundaries of inclusiveness and exclusiveness, and forbids any union which is not absorption.

And yet no word so entirely misrepresents the spirit which dwells within the church for it builds the wall which prevents that federation of forces which is already in the hearts of the great majority. The prevailing spirit recognizes that the Christian churches are already one in purpose and are kept apart by denominational barriers. How to preserve the good in the denominational organization, to maintain church self-respect, to encourage specific loyalty, to conserve every existing force, and yet to bring them into a working whole, is the problem.

And this problem, we believe, finds its solution in a single word. Every sect recognizes that it is but one member of the Christian church, it strengthens itself that it may contribute larger service to the whole church, and this recognition needs but to be made actual and practical and the way to real unity is open for use, for we have but to strike out from ecclesiastical literature the word "denomination," and substitute in its place the word "department."

## How would it look?

The Congregationalist department.  
The Episcopalian department.  
The Methodist department.  
The Baptist department.  
The Presbyterian department.  
The Unitarian department.  
The Universalist department of the Christian church, etc., etc.

Straightway all are united in the Christian church and serving through the department which gives to them greatest efficiency. The success of one is the success of all. Deadly competition is measurably eliminated, and even personal relations of members are affected for the better, for both belong to the same church and are simply working in different departments.

Of course all this is true already in the minds of many; it is true enough to be proclaimed? And by the changing of a word can we not set forward mightily the supreme purpose of this Christian hour?—Universalist Leader.

## At Our Best.

No man is the man he might have been—no man will become the man he may be—who does not come to know Jesus Christ. Christ is an appeal to manhood. His is the power to awaken the latent energies of one's better self. To know him is a call to the heights.

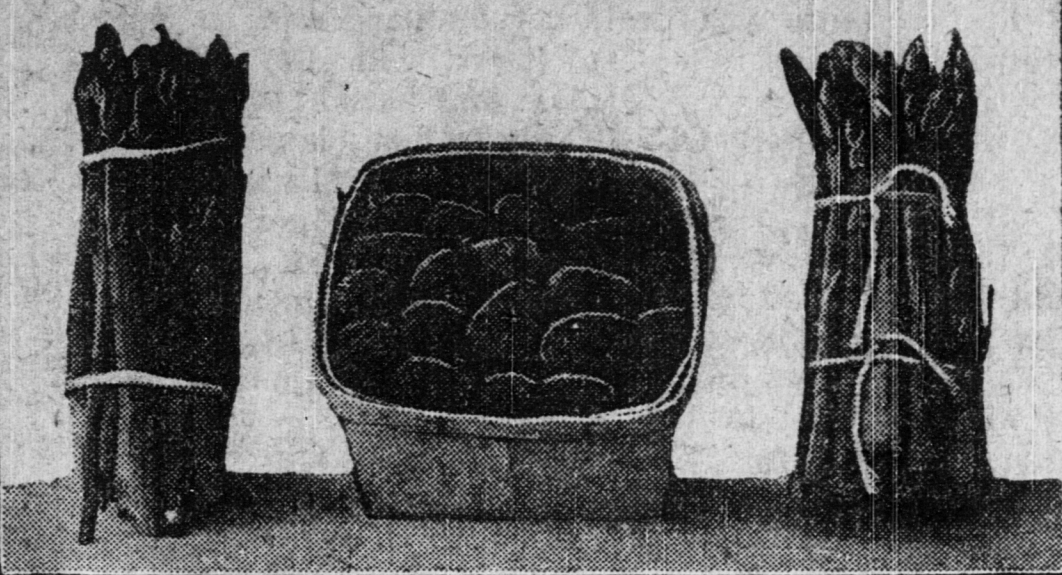
Peter came to know him, and the vacillating became the granite of stability. Thomas came to know him, and hesitation yielded to assurance. Bartimeus came to know him, and sightless eyes began to see. Zachaeus came to know him, and injustice became a fourfold power of integrity. Paul came to know him, and the persecutor became the apostle. Bunyan came to know him, and the pilgrim became the "pilgrim." The same transformations are being wrought in this day. In Christ we see ourselves at our best. "Looking into the face of Jesus, we are transformed into the same image."—Rev. Ellsworth Higley, D. D.

## Christianity's Power.

Nothing in all the world is exerting so great an influence on the thoughts of men today as the teachings of Christ. They are silently, but powerfully, changing the habits and the thoughts of men. These teachings are more powerful than any political or business creed and are destined to make the greatest history the world has ever known. The most respected personality of Jesus Christ. He came to give men life abundantly, and he is giving it to them. That is the heart of the Gospel, the "abundant life." And in the giving of it, history is being made daily in most marvelous ways. Christianity is the greatest history maker of the world.

When we lose heart we should remember that the source of good for time never diminishes nor disappears but remains ever within the reach of everyone.—Taylor.

# HOW MUCH OF THE VEGETABLES TO PLANT



Strawberries and Asparagus—Delightful Spring Appetizers.

(By RAY COLLINS.)

People who have not made a study of gardening are sometimes puzzled to know how much of each kind of vegetable to plant. The following quantities will be sufficient to supply an average family, say of six persons:

Asparagus—Four rows 20 feet long and three feet apart.

Artichokes—One ounce of seed will furnish an ample supply.

Pole Beans—Two quarts planted one week apart.

Lima Beans—One quart planted one week apart.

Beets—Two ounces of seed.

Brussels Sprouts—One ounce of seed. This is one of the most delicious vegetables raised and should be in every garden.

Carrots—One ounce of seed.

Cauliflower—One ounce of seed. This is another excellent vegetable which is much neglected in the average garden.

Celery—One ounce of seed will produce about 1,500 plants.

Sweet Corn—One pint of seed for each planting. This should be planted about ten days apart.

Cucumbers—One-half ounce of seed will plant 25 hills.

Lettuce—One-half ounce of seed. Sow ten days apart.

Onions—Plant two rows 15 feet long, making three plantings ten days apart.

Peppers—One-half ounce of seed.

Radishes—Sow one-half ounce every three weeks.

Rhubarb—One dozen roots will last a family a lifetime.

Spinach—Sow two ounces of seed in drills.

Squash—One ounce of seed will plant about 20 hills.

Turnips—One ounce of seed sown broadcast will produce a big cast.

Sow thinly, and do not be afraid to thin out, after the plants come up.

Peas—Did anybody ever raise too many peas? Plant one quart at a planting ten days apart.

Amateur gardeners often make the mistake of planting vegetables too close together. Plants having larger foliage, such as tomatoes, peas and beans, should be given plenty of room, in order that the sunshine may reach all parts.

Such vegetables as cabbage, cauliflower, lettuce and onions utilize to the best advantage heavy applications of manure.

Plenty of potash and phosphoric acid should be used with all vegetables and particularly with tomatoes, peppers, egg plants and root crops.

Lime is the best preventative of club foot in cabbage. It doesn't always prevent this disease, but it is usually effectual.

Vegetables of a distinct leafy nature as cabbage, lettuce, kale and spinach, utilize to good advantage heavy applications of nitrogen, while large amounts of this element applied to tomatoes, peppers and egg plants would be disastrous by encouraging an excessive growth of leaves without much fruit.

Telephonic communication with all available markets and private customers is a necessity to the gardener, if he desires to keep posted and take orders for his produce.

When green manure crops are plowed under there is more or less tendency of such material to sour the land and applications of lime after plowing under such crops sweetens the soil and secures a more favorable condition for the growth of clover.

It is very important to work in clovers as often as possible and a sweet soil is necessary to get good results with them.

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# TEMPERANCE NOTES

(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

## TWO VICTORIES ARE NOTABLE

Temperance People Highly Elated Over Events Recently Enacted at Nation's Capital.

The two great principles of total abstinence and prohibition have lately received wonderful impetus—the first in the attitude of the administration at Washington, the second in the passage by the last congress of the bill regulating interstate shipment of liquor.

When a few days after March 4 the morning papers reported that this was to be a "white ribbon administration" there was great rejoicing among the temperance forces, and from National W. C. T. U. headquarters the following message was promptly sent over the wires:

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, the White House, Washington, D. C.: We are inexpressibly glad for the noble decision made by the Wilson administration in regard to the non-use of wines and liquors. The beneficent example, safe for all to follow, will bless numberless lives and brighten countless homes. A half million white-ribboners, in common with other millions interested in humanity's weal, are waiting you today their heartfelt thanks.

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS,  
President National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

The temperance principles of Secretary and Mrs. Bryan are well known, and it is said that most of the cabinet members are total abstainers. Mrs. Champ Clark, leader of the congressional set, at her entertainments serves nothing stronger than fruit punches and lemonade.

"The banishment of wines from the tables of the first ladies of the land is," commented the Chicago Tribune, "one of the most striking social changes under the new administration." "Likely to become a popular fad," said another paper.

## BAR THEIR OWN CUSTOMERS



# THE MADISONIAN

Published Every Tuesday at Richmond, Ky. by  
Grant E. Lilly, - - Editor & Owner

Entered as second-class matter January 22, 1913, at the post office at Richmond, Ky., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES	
One Year	\$1.00
Six Months	.60
Three Months	.35
One Month	.15
IN ADVANCE.	



**OUR SLOGAN:** Reduce our taxes.  
**OUR AIM:** To bring about a reform in our administration of public affairs, to the end that the people may obtain relief in a reduction of their tax burden.  
**WE** will give you a paper all the time which every member of the family can read with pleasure and profit.  
**OUR HELPERS:** Every person who speaks kindly of us to his neighbors.



## CULTIVATION vs. NEGLECT

(Continued from last week)

Some of the causes leading to the degradation of people in the tenement district, is the crowding together of many small houses with no proper conveniences for the tenants. The tendency of such crowding is to lower the moral tone. However strong in virtue a people may be under proper conditions, huddling them together will sap the moral fibre.

Another cause of moral degeneracy, is allowing over-crowding tenement houses. Sometimes two or three families will occupy one small house. This condition is brought about by poverty and by the total lack of proper appreciation of humanity by grasping landlords who do not care for the propriety of the thing, but who want every copper a property will produce. Those who can not help it and those who do not care, occupy such premises.

Sometimes in such districts are located those places where men and women, bereft of all decency, are wont to congregate. These houses more than any other things, are the causes of much of the humiliation and shame of the human family, and when men and women are humiliated and their high spirits are broken, they stoop to crime.

Vice produces vice and when virtue is surrounded by all that is vicious, it becomes contaminated and falls from its high estate.

It is the duty of the city to keep a strict surveillance over the morals and conditions affecting the morals of the people. Proper sanitary conditions must be enforced and proper moral living must be required. Children are entitled to a protectorate and if their parents from poverty are forced to live in the abandoned portions of the city, surrounded by all that is vicious, the children will be vicious, though the maturity of mind of the parents may keep them in the paths of honor. But we should hold in memory these very familiar words:

"Vice is a monster of so frightful a mien  
As to be hated needs but to be seen,  
But seen too oft, familiar with his face,  
We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

There should be a strict law regulating tenements, requiring proper accommodations for the tenants. There should be a rigid police supervision over such parts of the city.

Houses of questionable character should be closed and the inmates driven from the city. There is no such thing as "a necessary evil."

Put a good church building in such quarters, put a preacher in charge who is willing to work and in a months time the whole moral tone of the red light district will be changed. Dollars so invested will yield many hundreds in the increased value of property and will yield a thousandfold in character and good citizenship, in developing real men and women, to take their places in the responsible positions of the business world. Neglected, they go to the poor houses and prisons.

"Am I my brothers keeper?"

Answering, we say that the ob-

ligations of good citizenship can not be lightly thrown aside. There is a duty resting on every one to contribute as much as he can to the betterment of the world. In this sense you are your brothers keeper.

## THE OBLIGATIONS OF TREATIES

Under the system of world government, the so-called international law is not capable of enforcement. There is no tribunal clothed with authority to hear and determine cases or to enforce the decrees of the Hague tribunal, which latter tribunal exists by common consent to hear matters of dispute between nations. The affairs between nations, therefore, must be adjusted by international agreements called treaties. Japan and England are both insisting that existing treaties between this government and theirs are being violated. For Japan, the California alien land law furnishes the bone of contention. For England, our Panama Canal is the nigger in the wood pile.

In plain English, are England and Japan looking for something which they can make a basis of war?

The alliance between these two powers still exists. That they will act in concert is certain. The one needs the other to help bull-rag the United States.

Both powers have a strong backing in this country. On the Japanese question, the force of the administration seems inclined toward Japan. On the canal question, this country is now being flooded with literature favorable to England. The power of this literature will be greatly augmented by the fact that on its face it appears to be a spontaneous appeal of great lawyers and leading financiers, urging the people to be true and faithful to the treaty obligations of this country with England. The power of England allied with Japan, supplemented and sustained by the highest mentality of this country, makes a force which can not be easily controlled if this country should determine to do so. Therefore, caution is the watchword. It is easy to cry "war, war," but the boys who have smelled powder and heard the roar of the cannon, feel that diplomacy is the safer and better method of settling our international questions.

Our intelligence, honor and integrity are pledged to the faithful observance of our treaties which have been fairly made and kept by the other high contracting parties. The time to guard and protect our interests, is when the treaty is being made. We gain nothing by breaking it.

This country is now confronted with the ridiculous position of the President of the United States begging the Governor of California to veto the alien land law bill passed by the legislature of that State, in order to gain time for him (the president) to have further diplomatic dealings with Japan. This law is either valid or invalid, according to our own laws. If valid, the president should see that California is protected in its rights. If invalid, he should ignore it and say so both to Japan and California.

The canal question differs in character and can not be determined by our courts. The rights of England and Panama, as well as our own rights, are involved. Thus an international question is presented with no forum to which the parties can resort.

We will enter more fully into the question in our next issue.

The oil which some enterprising citizens have provided for certain streets, is now being spread. Why should this burden fall on a few? If it is of benefit to the health and cleanliness of the city, why can not the trustees order it put on at the expense of the city? They have the power to keep the city in a sanitary condition and this is unquestionably one of the ways to so keep it.

By the way, what has become of those noble statesmen who yelled themselves hoarse "For County Unit" when there was no county unit law? The silence of Dean Maitland was an uproar compared with the silence of these gentlemen at this juncture. The belief that a large per cent of the uproarious, hilarious prohibs, were in truth, jug prohibs, is rapidly gaining ground.

The whiskey interests very quickly informed the public of the places to which they could deliver, and thus in a measure, defeat the Webb bill. There are several stations close to Richmond at which liquor can be delivered.

Mothers, are you satisfied with the situation? Are you willing to take the risk? The "daddies" are too busy to give this matter much thought.

The candidates are getting ready for the great free-for-all on the 2nd day of August. While the people are exercising their choice between aspirants for office from County Judge down to Constable, they seem perfectly contented to let Washington dictate the appointment of a postmaster. The salary of this office is \$2,400 per year. Its importance and value is far superior to the office of County Judge.

Funny old world isn't it?

We predicted many months ago that Senator James would cut the Kentucky pie, and he starts out by handing a large slice to Ben Marshall in the office of Collector of the Seventh district. It is not necessary to wet your finger to tell how the political wind is blowing. What you need is a string to hold your hat.

The last marriage license issued from the Madison County Clerk's office is dated May 3, 1913. And this is the time "when a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love." Get out of the shops young woman! Your retirement is making old bachelors very fast!

The best part of the instructions to the grand jury was that part relating to perjury. A few convictions for perjury would do more to exalt the court and make criminals and litigants fear its power, than all the lectures that can be given.

We had overlooked this and offer due apologies for it: "When it rains, the Mayor can't have those water holding sidewalks repaired; when it is dry, they don't need it." How thoughtless of us.

A street carnival will entertain us for a few days. Who brought it here? Give him a brick.

If the stylish woman could see herself going forward! But that's another question.

## Ex-Parisian to start Newspaper

Mr. W. E. Williams, formerly a resident of Paris, but now President of the First National Bank in Jackson, Ky., has decided to start a newspaper in Jackson, the first issue of which will appear in a few weeks. Mr. Williams is a son of the late Mr. Scott Williams, of Paris, and a son-in-law of Mr. J. H. Letton, of Bourbon, Mr. Williams having married Miss Texie Letton. Mrs. Williams is also a sister of Mr. Reynolds Letton, of Bourbon and of Mrs. D. B. Anderson, of Paris.—Ex.

## Dr. J. W. Kenneday

Dr. J. W. Kenneday of Philadelphia, an eminent surgeon who is on the program of the Kentucky State Association Railroad Surgeons this week in Louisville will be the guest of Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Vaught for several days. Dr. Kenneday is the successor of the late Dr. Joseph Price who was one of the most celebrated surgeons in the United States.

## TOPICS IN BRIEF

It is evident that Secretary Bryan intends to make the chariot of state a water wagon.—Chicago News.

Mexico has been quieting down since the announcement that the treasury is empty.—Syracuse Post-Standard.

Mr. Bryan and the dove of peace may now go into business under the firm name of "Bill & Co."—Chicago News.

Pass the tariff bill and get the agony over; the remedy must be got ready by 1914 or 1916.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

In the matter of sliding to its base the Culebra cut is qualifying for a place in the great national game.—Springfield Republican.

It might possibly be that the Krupps have a few men on the road, with a fine line of samples, in Japan.—New York Press.

If Austria, England, France, Italy and Germany decide to fight Montenegro they may be able to get help from Russia.—New York Press.

Possibly California contemplates a secession movement. Don't do it, Caly—we tried it once and it didn't work.—Montgomery Advertiser.

However, a lot of those "dyed-in-the-wool" Democrats seem to be thoroughly Republican in some of their tariff ideas.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

In leaving a baseball game with the score tied President Wilson proved that there is no sacrifice which he is not ready to make for his country.—New York Evening Sun.

The best proof of the spirit of devotion to the votes-for-women cause is seen in the fact that twenty or thirty thousand suffragettes have decided on one style hat.—New York Press.

President Wilson says he does not expect an immediate reduction in the cost of living to follow the new tariff. How about an immediate reduction in the pay envelop?—Detroit Free Press.

Married men will have no difficulty in conjecturing where Secretary Land got his information that "money can be handled more safely by women than by men."—New York Evening Sun.

Hawaii talks of secession because of free sugar. Yet it was to get rid of the payment of our sugar duties that Hawaii twenty years ago sought annexation to the United States.—Springfield Republican.

"The climate here is probably the severest on earth," says a message from an explorer in the antarctic. He hasn't seen the records left by intrepid place-hunters who have recently penetrated the fastnesses of the White House.—Philadelphia North American.

## The New Dormitory

On Friday evening we had the pleasure of going through the annex to the girls dormitory at the E. K. S. N. and it is indeed "a thing of beauty" and should be "a joy forever." Every modern convenience and equipment is there and everything which could add to the comfort and well being of the students has been considered. The building is perfectly lighted, heated and ventilated, each room has two iron beds, two closets and is neatly furnished. Postoffice, bathrooms, an elevator and a beautifully appointed dining room completes the plan and makes it one of the most up-to-date buildings in this section of the country. We congratulate Dr. Crabbe and the Board of Regents.

## Accident to Mrs. Foster

Mrs. Lizzie Foster met with a serious accident on Saturday at her home on West Main Street. A ladder fell from the side of the house striking her on the head and rendering her unconscious for a time, and producing hemorrhage from the mouth and nose. However she is improving and her friends hope for her speedy recovery.

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## In Society

Miss Lucy Walker entertained the "Five Hundred Club" on Saturday afternoon at her home on West Main. A pretty luncheon was served.

Mrs. J. Hale Dean entertained at Bridge in honor of her guest, Miss Ma Hagan, of Chicago, Saturday afternoon. The Trophy was won by Miss Marianne Collins.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Turley entertained the "Teachers Meeting" of the Christian Church most delightfully on last Tuesday evening. A large attendance was on hand and delicious refreshments were served.

A very pretty surprise birthday dinner was given last week to Mr. Allen Zaring and his guest, Mr. Clarence Williamson, of Lexington, by Mrs. J. W. Zaring at her attractive home on Lancaster Avenue. Mr. Zaring was unaware of his mother's plans until he came home at the usual hour and was invited out, with his friend to the dining room. Here he beheld a beautiful table, with centerpiece of snowy lace and pink carnations, around which the immediate family had gathered to wish him many "happy returns of the day."

Miss Helen Bennett entertained the Cecilia Club very charmingly last Wednesday afternoon. The subject of the meeting was "Tales of Hoffman." The home was handsomely decorated with spring flowers, and a beautiful luncheon was served. Besides the club members the following out-of-town guests were present: Mrs. Fred A. Wallace, President of Kentucky Club of New York City, Mrs. T. H. Clay, Jr., Mrs. Thos. J. Smith, Mrs. Richard Lackey, Mrs. Tom Henry Clay, Sr., Mrs. Miller Ward, Mrs. Arthur Hancock, Mrs. Catesby Woodford, Mrs. George Baker, Miss Ann Baker, Mrs. W. Rogers Clay, Mrs. A. H. Severance, Mrs. Wm. Shanks, Miss Mae Hagan and Mrs. Herford.

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## Baccalaureate Sermon

The Baccalaureate sermon delivered by Dr. R. H. Crossfield, of Transylvania University, on Sunday morning at the Presbyterian Church was a most masterly effort. Just thirteen years ago he was called upon by Madison Institute to perform a like office, and it is a high tribute to his ability as a speaker that he should again be chosen.

Dr. Crossfield is a deep thinker and presents his subject in terse, forcible style.

His theme, "The Duty of The Hour," carried with it a divine message and one which will linger in the minds of his hearers, both old and young. He dwelt at length on the magnitude of our indebtedness to God, in literature, science and art; on the fact that every gift carries with it an obligation and of our duty to repay in some measure the Giver of all gifts, by noble living; by letting our light shine in dark places and by "filling our lips with a message from on High." A beautiful feature of the exercises were the choruses under the direction of Miss Thompson.

## A Small Blaze

The fire department was called out last Saturday by an alarm sent in from Tate's Creek avenue. The fire was easily extinguished and but small loss was sustained.

If your grocer has not told you about Zarings Anniversary, on May 10th, ask him to tell you.

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## NEW PRIMARY LAW

### Important Provisions in New Law to Govern Local Candidates.

Despite the fact that we have heretofore stated what candidates in the next primary election must do, there are some who are not thoroughly informed on the subject. We herewith again publish what is a full synopsis of the law:

Each candidate must file a petition with the County Clerk containing the signatures of not less than three, nor more than ten percent of the vote cast at the last general election for the political party in which the candidate is seeking the nomination.

The total vote in Madison county last November was as follows:

Democrats, 2,956.  
Republicans, 2,094.  
Progressives, 931.

Therefore, candidates for nomination for county offices should be governed by the following figures:

Democratic candidates, not less than 88 signatures and not more than 295.

Republicans, not less than 62 and not more than 209.

Progressives, not less than 27 and not more than 93.

It is not necessary to secure signatures from each of the precincts in the county, but the signatures from any one precinct must be on separate sheets from the names from any other precinct.

Signatures must not be secured sooner than 90 days prior to the date of the election; therefore no petition should be circulated this year earlier than the 3rd of May.

No voter can sign more than one petition for the same office and each signer must declare that it is his purpose to vote for the candidate for which he signs.

No person shall sign a nominating petition of any candidate in any political party other than that which such signer is a member.

In precincts where registration is required a voter who is not registered, can not sign a petition.

Petitions must be filed with the County Clerk at least thirty days prior to the date of the primary.

Candidates for Magistrate and Constable in the various Magisterial Districts will use the same form as candidates for county offices, and the number of signatures required must not be less than three, nor more than ten percent of the total vote cast for their respective parties at the last election in the district that is involved.

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## Triplet Colts

What is considered a record in the colt producing line among local farmers was made by a mare owned by Jas. Carter, about five miles from town on the Crab Orchard pike last week. Upon going out in the pasture where the mare was kept, on Friday Mr. Carter found two dead colts which had been born during the night. He was sorry to lose them for they were nice looking and fully formed and developed. His surprise may be imagined the next day when, upon going into the corral, he found that the mare had dropped another colt during the night, making triplets born to her in less than 36 hours. The third colt was alive and doing well, and was as fully developed as an ordinary single one. All three are said to have been marked very similarly. —Interior Journal.

### Accidently Shoots Self

Boyd Curry, merchant at Greeley, Lee county, Friday night while chasing a rat that had just caught a young chicken, with revolver in his hand, stumbled and discharged the weapon which took effect in his knee, inflicting a most painful and probably dangerous wound. His knee cap was cut completely in two. He was taken to the hospital at Lexington Saturday.

### New Dress

The Winchester Democrat comes to us this week in a new dress. It was a well printed paper, but the management saw that there was a demand on part of the public for a larger type.

This paper recognized that and started out right. It gives a good, plain, clear print.

Our aim is to please everybody and we will be delighted if you will call on us when in need of anything in our line. Covington, Thorpe & Co. 11-11

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## MAY 15TH

### Annual Reception Day and May Day Exercises

This annual fete day at Eastern Kentucky State Normal School is the big day of the year. Both Model and Normal Schools will keep open house. The general program will be as follows:

8 to 9:45 a. m.—Model School and Normal School in regular rooms—special program for visitors.

10 to 12 m.—Special program in chapel, comprising Roman Wedding, comic dialogue "No Peddlers Wanted," and the cantata, Cinderella in Flower Land. All departments of the school will be represented in this.

Picnic lunch, free to all visitors.

1 to 2 p. m.—Special program in Model Schools.

2 to 4 p. m.—May Day processions and campus festivities including an original fantasy, "A Mid-Summer Day's Dream" produced by Mr. Stott, high school exercises directed by Mr. Hoskinson, and dumb bell exercises, wand drills and ring drills given by grades of Model School.

4 p. m.—Base ball game between Western and Eastern Normal Schools.

8 p. m.—The Senior play, "A Case of Suspicion," given by Model High School, directed by Principal Hoskinson. Also special music and an Italian Folk play.

A mounted exhibit of all the work done in every department both in Normal and Model Schools has been prepared and will be presented to the visitors. This will include regular work, domestic science, sewing, cooking, demonstration, agriculture, sciences, manual training, drawing, art, etc. Much attention has been given to special programs throughout the day. All of the exercises of the day are free and open to the public.

The parents of the children in the Model Schools are expected to be present all day; the entire community is invited to spend the day with the schools. Let every one don his gala attire and be on hand early. Start the day at eight o'clock a. m.

Admission to the night entertainment 10 cents.

### FRIDAY SPECIALS

3:30 p. m.—Second base ball game between Western and Eastern. Admission 25 cents.

8:00 p. m.—At chapel, "The Sleeping Beauty," presented by Miss Dilling's pupils, and additional entertaining features. Admission 10 cents.

### SATURDAY SPECIALS

3:30 p. m.—Third game between Western and Eastern. Admission 25 cents.

8:00 p. m.—At chapel, "Mr. Bob," with additional entertaining features. Admission 10 cents.

### Mrs. R. H. Tomlinson Dead

Mrs. Loula Tomlinson, wife of Attorney R. H. Tomlinson, of Lancaster, died there Tuesday after a long illness. She was 53 years of age and besides her husband, is survived by a daughter and two sons and by two sisters, Mrs. Ada Kinnaird and Mrs. G. C. Swinebroad, of Lancaster, and two brothers, John R. Marrs of Richmond, and William R. Marrs of Knoxville, Tenn. She was a member of the Presbyterian church.

### Governor McCreary

Gov. McCreary will make the race for United States Senator. No formal announcement has yet been made, but he has announced his intentions to his friends. When the proclamation of the Seventeenth Amendment to the Constitution is made by Secretary of State Bryan, Gov. McCreary will formally announce.

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## SPORTING NEWS

[By Hans]

Barnett's Richmond aggregation defeated the "Star Bloomer Girls" in the ball game Tuesday afternoon by the score of 6 to 1, in a well played game, featured by the pitching of Lewis, catching of Hicks and batting of Winkler for the locals. Winkler secured two doubles and one triple in four trips to the plate. Rose Johnson started the game for the "girls" and pitched good ball for four innings, but weakened and was relieved in the fourth. The girls put up a fast game in the field, but were unable to hit. Attendance about 375.

Richmond defeated Normal School Thursday afternoon. Score 4 to 2.

### Withdraws

Judge Allan McCormick, who was hurt by being struck by a C. & O. train several months ago near his home in Montgomery county, has withdrawn from the race for County Judge. He feels the effect to this day of the terrible accident, which resulted in the death of his daughter and injury to himself and will retire from active business life to his farm. —Winchester Democrat.

### Cases Transferred

Judge Young transferred the cases of Howard brothers charged with the murder of Osborne, back to Breathitt county. The cases were transferred from Breathitt to Montgomery, and now they go back. Evidently Judge Young thinks that he has established law and order in Breathitt, but "one swallow does not make spring."

When you are going to have company and want something good, try our Fern-dell Peaches, Pears, Appricots, Pine Apples, Corn, Beans, Tomatoes and everything else in this line that your taste calls for. Covington, Thorpe & Co. 11-11

## L. & N. Time Table

### South Bound

No. 31—Cincinnati to Atlanta, arrives and departs (midnight), 12:10 a. m.  
No. 71—Richmond to Stanford, departs 6:45 a. m.  
No. 1—Louisville to Beattyville, arrives 12:10 p. m., departs 12:15 p. m.  
No. 37—Cincinnati to Knoxville, arrives 11:42 a. m., departs 12:12 p. m.  
No. 33—Cincinnati to Jacksonville, arrives and departs 11:31 a. m.  
No. 27—Richmond to Louisville via, Rowland, departs 1:00 p. m.  
No. 3—Louisville to Beattyville, arrives 6:45 p. m., departs 7:35 p. m.  
No. 9—Cincinnati and Maysville to Stanford, arrives 7:31, departs 7:35 p. m.

### North Bound

No. 34—Atlanta to Cincinnati, arrives and departs 4:11 a. m.  
No. 10—Stanford to Cincinnati and Maysville, arrives 6:20 a. m., departs 6:25 a. m.  
No. 2—Beattyville to Louisville, arrives 7:15 a. m., departs 7:20 a. m.  
No. 28—Louisville to Richmond via, Rowland, arrives 12:05 p. m.  
No. 38—Knoxville to Cincinnati, arrives 1:35 p. m., departs 2:00 p. m.  
No. 70—Stanford to Richmond, arrives 2:30 p. m.  
No. 4—Beattyville to Louisville, arrives 1:35 p. m., departs 1:40 p. m.  
No. 32—Jacksonville to Cincinnati, arrives and departs 5:07.  
Nos. 31, 37, 33, 27, 34, 28, 38, 32 are daily trains.  
Nos. 71, 1, 3, 9, 10, 2, 70, 4, daily except Sunday.

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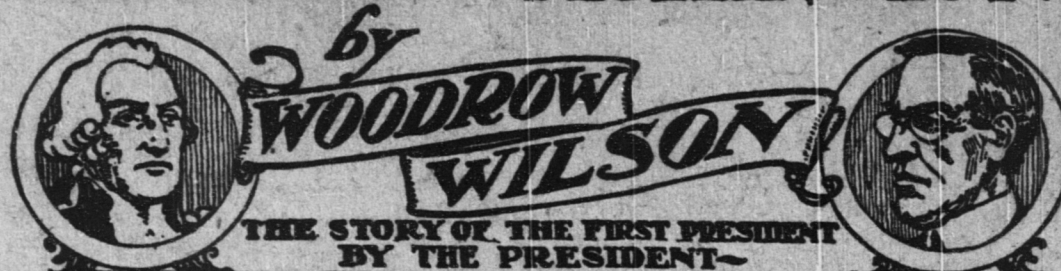
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# GEORGE WASHINGTON



(CONTINUED.)

## To Strike at Niagara.

Governor Shirley, the council agreed, should strike at once at Niagara with the king's new provincial regiments, in the hope to cut the enemy's connections with their western posts; Colonel William Johnson, the cool-headed trader and borderer, who had lived and thrived so long in the forests where the dreaded Mohawks had their strength, should lead a levy from New England, New York and New Jersey, to an attack upon Crown Point, where for twenty-four years the French had held Champlain; and Lieutenant Colonel Monckton, of the king's regulars, must take a similar force against Beausejour in Acadia, while General Braddock struck straight into the western wilderness to take Duquesne.

"T'were best to be prompt in every part of the hazardous business, and Braddock turned from the conference to push his own expedition forward at once. "After taking Fort Duquesne," he said to Franklin, "I am to proceed to Niagara; and after having taken that, to Frontenac, if the season will allow time; and I suppose it will, for Duquesne can hardly detain me above three or four days; and then I can see nothing that can obstruct my march to Niagara."

## The Sagacious Franklin.

"To be sure, sir," quietly replied the sagacious Franklin; "if you arrive well before Duquesne with these fine troops, so well provided with artillery, the fort . . . can probably make but a short resistance."

But there was the trouble. "T'would have been better, no doubt, had a route through Pennsylvania been chosen, where cultivated farms already stretched well into the west, with their own roads and grain and cattle and wagons to serve an army with; but the Virginia route had been selected (by intrigue of gentlemen interested in the Ohio company, it was hinted), and must needs be made the best of.

There was there, at the least, the rough track Washington's men had cut to the Great Meadows. This must be widened and leveled for an army with its cumbersome train of artillery, and its endless procession of wagons laden with baggage and provisions. To take two thousand men through the dense forests with all the military trappings and supplies of a European army would be to put, it might be, four miles of its rough trail between van and rear of the struggling line, and it would be a clumsy enemy, as fighting went in the woods, who could not cut such a force into pieces—"like thread," as Franklin said.

## The Advance Begins.

The thing was to be attempted, nevertheless, with stubborn British resolution. It was the 19th of May before all the forces intended for the march were finally collected at Fort Cumberland, twenty-two hundred men in all—fourteen hundred regulars, now the recruits were in; nearly five hundred Virginians, horse and foot; two independent companies from New York; and a small force of sailors from the transports to rig tackle for the ordnance when there was need on the rough way. And it was the 10th of June when the advance began, straight into that "realm of forests ancient as the world" that lay without limit upon all the western ways.

## Braddock a Mischief Breeder.

It was a thing of infinite difficulty to get that lumbering train through the tangled wilderness, and it kept the temper of the truculent Braddock very hot to see how it played havoc with every principle and practice of campaigning he had ever heard of. He charged the colonists with an utter want alike of honor and of honesty to have kept him so long awaiting the transportation and supplies they had promised, and to have done so little to end with, and so drew Washington into "frequent disputes, maintained with warmth on both sides"; but the difficulties of the march presently wrought a certain forest change upon him, and disposed him to take counsel of his young Virginian aide—the only man in all his company who could speak out of knowledge in that wild country.

On the 19th, at Washington's advice, he took twelve hundred men and pressed forward with a lightened train to a quicker advance, leaving Colonel Dunbar to bring up the rest of the troops with the baggage. Even this lightened force halted "to level every mole-hill, and to erect bridges over every brook," as Washington chafed to see, and "were four days in getting twelve miles"; but the pace was better than before, and brought them at last almost to their destination.

## Surprised by the Enemy.

On the 9th of July, at mid-day, they waded the shallow Monongahela, but eight miles from Duquesne, making a brave show as the sun struck upon their serried ranks, their bright uniforms, their fluttering banners, and their glittering arms, and went straight into the rough and shadowed forest path that led to the French post.

Upon a sudden there came a man bounding along the path to meet them,

wearing the gorget of a French officer, and the forest behind him swarmed with a great host of but half-discovered men. Upon signal given, these spread themselves to the right and left within the shelter of the forest, and from their covert poured a deadly fire upon Braddock's advancing lines.

With good, British pluck the steady regulars formed their accustomed ranks, crying, "God save the king!" to give grace to the volleys they sent back into the forest; the ordnance was brought up and swung to its work; all the force pressed forward to take what place it could in the fight; but where was the use?

## Braddock Will Not Listen.

Washington besought General Braddock to scatter his men too, and meet the enemy under cover as they came, but he would not listen. They must stand in ranks, as they were bidden, and take the fire of their hidden foes like men, without breach of discipline. When they would have broken in spite of him, in their panic at being slaughtered there in the open glade without sight of the enemy, Braddock beat them back with his sword, and bitterly cursed them for cowards.

He would have kept the Virginians, too, back from the covert if he could when he saw them seek to close with the attacking party in true forest fashion. As it was, they were as often shot down by the terror-stricken regulars behind them as by their right foes in front. They alone made any head in the fight; but who could tell in such a place how the battle fared?

## Redskins in Force.

No one could count the enemy where they sprang from covert to covert. They were, in fact, near a thousand strong at the first meeting in the way—more than six hundred Indians, a motley host gathered from far and near at the summons of the French, seven score Canadian rangers, seventy odd regulars from the fort, and thirty or forty French officers, come out of sheer eagerness to have a hand in the daring game. Contrite could not spare more Frenchmen from his little garrison, his connections at the lakes being threatened, and he sorely straitened for men and stores. He was staking everything, as it was, upon this encounter on the way.

If the English should shake the savages off, as he deemed they would, he must no doubt withdraw as he could ere the lines of siege were closed about him. He never dreamed of such largess of good fortune as came pouring in upon him.

The English were not only checked, but beaten.

They had never seen business like this. "T'was a pitiful, shameful slaughter—men shot like bears in a pen there where they covered close in the scarlet ranks.

Their first blazing volley had sent the craven Canadians scampering back the way they had come; Beaujeu, who led the attack, was killed almost at the first onset; but the gallant array wavered never an instant, and readily held the Indians to their easy work.

Washington did all that furious energy and reckless courage could to keep the order of battle; his commander had so madly chosen, to hold the regulars to their blind work and hearten the Virginians to stay the threatened rout, driving his horse everywhere into the thick of the murderous firing, and crying upon all alike to keep to it steadily like men. He had but yesterday rejoined the advance, having for almost two weeks lain stricken with a fever in Dunbar's camp.

## A Charmed Life.

He could hardly sit his cushioned saddle for weakness when the fight began; but when the blaze of the battle burst, his eagerness was suddenly like that of one possessed, and his immunity from harm like that of one charmed. Thrice a horse was shot under him, many bullets cut his clothing, but he went without a wound. A like mad energy drove Braddock storming up and down the breaking lines, but he was mortally stricken at last, and Washington alone remained to exercise such control as was possible when the inevitable rout came.

It was impossible to hold the ground in such fashion. The stubborn Braddock himself had ordered a retreat ere the fatal bullet found him. Sixty-three out of the eighty-six officers of his force were killed or disabled; less than five hundred men out of all the thirteen hundred who had but just now passed so gallantly through the ford remained unhurt; the deadly slaughter must have gone on to utter destruction.

## Death of Braddock.

Retreat was inevitable—"twas blessed good fortune that it was still possible. When once it began it was headlong, reckless, frenzied. The men ran wildly, blindly, as if hunted by demons whom no man might hope to resist—haunted by the frightful cries, maddened by the searching and secret fire of their foes, now coming hot upon their heels. Wounded comrades, military stores, baggage, their very arms, they left upon the ground, abandoned. Far into the night they

ran madly on, in frantic search for the camp of the rear division, crying, as they ran, for help; they even passed the camp, in their uncontrollable terror of pursuit, and went desperately on toward the settlements.

Washington and the few officers and provincials who scorned the terror found the utmost difficulty in bringing off their stricken general, where he lay wishing to die. Upon the fourth day after the battle he died, loathing the sight of a redcoat, they said, and murmuring praises of "the blues," the once despised Virginians. They buried his body in the road, that the army wagons might pass over the place and obliterate every trace of a grave their savage enemies might rejoice to find and desecrate.

## A Craven Commander.

He had lived to reach Dunbar's camp, but not to see the end of the shameful rout. The terror mastered the rear guard, too. They destroyed their artillery, burned their wagons and stores, emptied their powder into the streams, and themselves broke into a disordered feverish retreat which was a mere flight, their craven commander shamefully acquiescing. He would not even hold or rally them at Fort Cumberland, but went on, as if upon a hurried errand, all the way to Philadelphia, leaving the fort, and all the frontier with it, "to be defended by invalids and a few Virginians."

"I acknowledge," cried Dinwiddie, "I was not brought up to arms; but I think common sense would have prevailed not to leave the frontier exposed after having opened a road over the mountains to the Ohio, by which the enemy can the more easily invade us. The whole conduct of Colonel Dunbar seems to be monstrous." And so, indeed it was.

But the colonies at large had little time to think of it. Governor Shirley had gone against Niagara only to find the French ready for him at every point, now that they had read Braddock's papers, taken at Duquesne, and to come back again without doing anything. Beaujeu had been taken in Acadia, but it lay apart from the main field of struggle. Johnson beat the French off at Lake George when they attacked him, and took Dieskau, their commander; but he contented himself with that, and left Crown Point untouched. There were other frontiers besides those of Virginia and Pennsylvania to be looked to and guarded.

Three years of French Success. For three long years did the fortunes of the English settlements go steadily from danger to desperation, as the French and their savage allies advanced from victory to victory. In 1756 Oswego was taken; in 1757, Fort William Henry. Commander succeeded commander among the English, only to add blunder to blunder, failure to failure.

And all the while it fell to Washington, Virginia's chief stay in her desperate trouble, to stand steadfastly to the hopeless work of keeping three hundred and fifty miles of frontier with a few hundred men against prowling bands of savages, masters of the craft of swift and secret attack, dexterous at skulking, in a country "mountainous and full of swamps and hollow ways covered with woods."

For twenty years now settlers had been coming steadily into this wilderness that lay up and down upon the nearer slopes of the great mountains—Germans, Scots-Irish, a hard breed. Their settlements lay scattered far and near among the foot-hills and valleys. Their men were valiant and stout-hearted, quick with the rifle, hard as flint when they were once aroused to revenge themselves for murdered wives and children and comrades.

But how could they, scattered as they were, meet these covert sallies in the dead of night—a sudden rush of men with torches, the keen knife, the quick rifle? The country filled with fugitives, for whom Washington's militiamen could find neither food nor shelter.

## Washington's Tender Heart.

"The supplicating tears of the women, and moving petitions of the men," cried the young commander, "melt me into such deadly sorrow that I solemnly declare, if I know my own mind, I could offer myself a willing sacrifice to the butchering enemy, provided that would contribute to the people's ease. . . . I would be a willing offering to save fury, and die by inches to save a people."

It was a comfort to know, at least, that he was trusted and believed in. The Burgesses had thanked him under the very stroke of Braddock's defeat, in terms which could not be doubted sincere. In the very thick of his deep troubles, when he would have guarded the helpless people of the border, but could not, Colonel Fairfax could send him word from Williamsburg, "Your good health and fortune are the toast at every table." "Our Colonel," wrote a young comrade in arms, "is an example of fortitude in either danger or hardships, and by his easy, polite behavior has gained not only the regard but affection of both officers and soldiers."

## A Trying Ordeal.

But it took all the steadiness that had been born or bred in him to endure the strain of the disheartening task, from which he could not in honor break away. His plans, he complained, were "today approved, tomorrow condemned." He was bidden do what was impossible. It would require fewer men to go against Duquesne again and remove the cause of danger than to prevent the effects while the cause remained. Many of his officers were careless and inefficient, many of his men mutinous. "Your Honor will, I hope, excuse my hanging instead of shooting them," he wrote to the governor; "it conveyed

much more terror to others, and it was for example's sake that we did it."

It was a test as of fire for a young colonel in his twenties.

But a single light lies upon the picture. Early in 1776, ere the summer's terrors had come upon the border, and while he could be spared, Washington took horse and made his way to Boston to see Governor Shirley, now acting as commander-in-chief in the colonies, and from him at first hand obtained settlement of that teasing question of rank that had already driven the young officer once from the service. He went very bravely bright in proper uniform of buff and blue, a white-and-scarlet cloak upon his shoulders, the sword at his side knotted with red and gold, his horse's fittings engraved with the Washington arms, and trimmed in the best style of the London saddlers. With him rode two aides in their uniforms, and two servants in their white-and-scarlet livery.

Curious folk who looked upon the celebrated young officer upon the road saw him fare upon his way with all the pride of an admirable Virginia gentleman, a handsome man, and an admirable horseman—a very gallant figure, no one could deny. Everywhere he was feted as he went; everywhere he showed himself the earnest, high-strung, achieving youth he was.

## An Affair of the Heart.

In New York he fell into a new ambush, from which he did not come off without a wound. His friend Beverly Robinson must needs have Miss Mary Phillipe at his house there, a beauty and an heiress, and Washington came away from her with a sharp rigor at his heart. But he could not leave that desolate frontier at home unprotected to stay for a siege of a lady's heart; he had recovered from such wounds before, had before that left pleasure for duty; and in proper season, was back at his post, with papers from Shirley which left no doubt who should command in Virginia.

At last, in 1758, the end came, when William Pitt thrust smaller men aside and became prime minister in England. Amherst took Louisbourg, Wolfe came to Quebec and General Forbes, that stout and steady soldier, was sent to Virginia to go against Duquesne. The advance was slow to exasperation in the view of every ardent man like Washington, and cautious almost to timidity; but the very delay redounded to its success at last.

## Home for the Winter.

'Twas November before Duquesne was reached. The Indians gathered there, seeing winter come on, had not waited to meet them; and the French by that time knew themselves in danger of being cut off by the English operations in the north. When Forbes' forces, therefore, at last entered those fatal woods again, where Braddock's slaughtered men had lain to rot, the French had withdrawn; nothing remained but to enter the smoking ruins of their abandoned fort, hoist the king's flag, and rename the post Fort Pitt; and Washington turned homeward again to seek the rest he so much needed.

## A Hazardous Feat.

It had been almost a bloodless campaign, but such danger as it had brought Washington had shared to the utmost. The French had not taken themselves off without at least one trial of the English strength. While yet Forbes lay within the mountains a large detachment had come from Duquesne to test and reconnoiter his force. Colonel Mercer of the Virginia line, had been ordered forward with a party to meet them.

He stayed so long, and the noise of the firing came back with so doubtful a meaning to the anxious ears at the camp, that Washington hastened with volunteers to his relief. In the dusk the two bodies of Englishmen met, mistook each other for enemies exchanged a deadly fire, and were checked only because Washington rushed between their lines, even while their pieces blazed, cried his hot commands to stop, and struck up the smoking muzzles with his sword. 'Twas through no prudence of his that he was not shot.

## French Power Ends.

For a long time his friends had felt a deep uneasiness about his health. They had very earnestly besought him not to attempt a new campaign. "You will in all probability bring on a relapse," George Mason had warned him, "and render yourself incapable of serving the public at a time when there may be the utmost occasion. There is nothing more certain than that a gentleman of your station owes the care of his health and his life not only to himself and his friends, but to his country." But he had deemed the nearest duty the most imperative; and it was only after that duty was disposed of that he had turned from the field to seek home and new pleasures along with new duties. The winter brought news from Quebec of the fall of the French power in America, which made rest and home and pleasure the more grateful and full of zest.

## An Accidental Meeting.

On a May day in 1758, as he spurred upon the way to Williamsburg, under orders from the frontier, Washington rode straight upon an adventure he had not looked for.

He was within a few miles' ride of the little capital; old plantations lay close upon the way; neighborly homes began to multiply; and so striking a horseman riding ununiformed and unattended, could not thereabouts go far unrecognized. He was waylaid and hailed to dinner, despite excuses and protests of public business calling for dispatch. There was a charming woman to be seen at the house, his friend told him, if a good dinner was not argument enough—and his business could not spoil for an hour's stay in agreeable company. And so, of a

## OPPORTUNITY!

The following poem by Judge Walter Malone, one of the great poets of the South, ought to be pasted up in every young man's room. There is inspiration in it.

### Opportunity

They do me wrong who say I come no more  
When once I knock and fail to find you in;  
For every day I stand without your door  
And bid you work, and rise to fight and win.

Wait not for precious chances passed away,  
Weep not for golden ages on the wane!  
Each night I burn the records of the day—  
At sunrise every soul is born again!

Laugh like a boy at splendors that have fled,  
To vanished joys be blind and deaf and dumb;  
My judgments seal the dead past with its dead,  
But never bind a moment yet to come.

Though deep in mire, wring not your hands and weep;  
I lend my arm to all who say "I can,"  
No shame-faced outcast ever sank so deep  
But he might rise and be again a man!

Dost thou behold thy lost youth all aghast?  
Dost reel from righteous retribution's blow?  
Then turn from blotted archives of the past,  
And find the future's pages white as snow.

Art thou a mourner? Rouse thee from thy spell;  
Art thou a sinner? Sins may be forgiven;  
Each morning gives thee wings to flee from hell,  
Each night a star to guide thy feet to heaven.

### Advertised Letters

Arch Broning,  
Florence Brooks,  
Robt. L. Carpenter,  
Geo. David,  
H. H. Floyd,  
Annie Gill,  
Fannie Lamb or Samb,  
Jennie Murphy,  
Conzelia Massie,  
Edna McNeel,  
B. F. McMorris,  
Ed. Massie,  
J. W. Marsh,  
Frank Schierenback,  
Clifton Estill.

### Down and Out

Desha Breckinridge fails in his fight for collector of the Seventh District. The name of Ben Marshall of Frankfort was sent to the Senate Wednesday by President Wilson. He was confirmed Saturday.

Mr. Marshall is the Clerk of the Franklin Circuit Court. The appointment seems to give general satisfaction.

We are looking for new business and want you to try us when in need of good goods. Covington, Thorpe & Co. 11-1f

## Wheat Wanted!

I am going to buy Wheat again this season and will appreciate it if my old friends will call to see me before they sell. Will have sacks to furnish on short notice. Respectfully,

**T. T. COVINGTON**

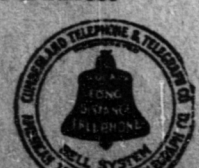


## Grandma's Telephone Visits

GRANDMA SMITH is a sprightly old lady who likes to keep in touch with things. In the next town lives another dear old lady who was Grandma's school-mate, and of whom she is very fond. It is impossible for the two old ladies to do much visiting, but every day they call each other up on the telephone and have the most delightful chats.

No one gets more comfort and pleasure out of the family telephonic than Grandma.

**CUMBERLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY**  
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SERIAL  
STORY

STANTON  
WINS

By  
Eleanor M. Ingram

Author of "The Game  
and the Candle," "The  
Flying Mercury," etc.

Illustrations by  
Frederic Thorburn

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# SYNOPSIS.

At the beginning of great automobile race the mechanic of the Mercury, Stanton's machine, drops dead. Strange youth, Jesse Floyd, volunteers, and is accepted. In the rest during the twenty-four hour race Stanton meets a stranger, Miss Carlisle, who introduces herself. The Mercury wins race. Stanton receives flowers from Miss Carlisle, which he ignores. Stanton meets Miss Carlisle on a train. They alight to take walk, and strain leaves. Stanton and Miss Carlisle follow in auto. Accident by which Stanton is hurt is mysterious. Floyd, at lunch with Stanton, tells of his boyhood. Stanton again meets Miss Carlisle and they dine together. Stanton comes to track sick, but makes race. They have accident. Floyd hurt, but not seriously. At dinner Floyd tells Stanton of his twin sister, Jessica. Stanton becomes very ill and loses consciousness. On recovery, at this hotel Stanton receives invitation and visits Jessica.

## CHAPTER VII—(Continued).

"I am alone in the crowd, too," he rejoined. "If I thought Floyd would not object, or feel that I took advantage of his absence, I should ask if you would do me so much honor as to go to the theater with me, this evening."

Her gray eyes widened, the color flushed through her transparent skin. Suddenly and vividly Stanton was reminded of Floyd's face on the first night when he invited the mechanic to race with him for the season.

"You are asking me?" she doubted.

"I would like to do so. But not if you think Floyd would refuse to let me, if he were here. He can't have much of an opinion of me."

"I wish I might tell you what Jessica thinks of you," she made grave answer. "I am quite sure that he would let me go with you, Mr. Stanton; you are very good and I thank you from the bottom of my heart."

The little old Irishwoman in black silk opened the door for him, beaming and smiling. Amazed at himself, bewildered by a sense of having seen Floyd and yet not seen him, Stanton went down into the practical city street.

He spent two hours in selecting an irreproachable play and theater; a task of some delicacy in this native town. After which, he ate a perfunctory dinner and went home to dress. Stanton, whose overbearing willfulness spared no one, whose rough tongue hurt his mechanic as often as they met, would no more have taken Floyd's sister to dine with him in a public restaurant without Floyd's permission, than he would have stolen his purse.

It was a dazzling Jessica whom he found waiting for him, at the appointed hour. Yet she was simply gowned in delicate gray, with a demure lace collar that came up to her round chin, and long lace sleeves. It was her vivid, expressive face; the bronze curls massed under the wide gray hat, the splendid glow and young vitality of her, that made people look and look again. Stanton approved of her unreservedly; he had fixed masculine notions of what women should wear in public places.

On her left arm, over the transparent sleeve, she wore an antique silver bracelet fully four inches in breadth; a singular ornament, set with dull turquoise matrix. When Stanton assisted her to remove her cloak, at the theater, she suddenly winced.

"The bracelet—it caught my arm," she explained, before he could question. "It is too heavy, really, to wear."

But nevertheless, she did not take it off, and several times through the evening touched her gloved finger to the silver band as if to assure herself that it was in place. A souvenir, perhaps, Stanton idly reflected. He was too much interested in the wearer to pay heed to the bracelet. Except for the hours passed with Floyd, he had never experienced anything like this satisfying companionship.

The performance had ended, and Stanton was carefully piloting his charge through the slow-moving mass of people, when he heard his own name exclaimed. He glanced around, and saw Valerie Carlisle coming down the stairs from the boxes, her large, amber eyes fixed upon him. Under the strong light, in her elaborate pale-green gown, her shoulders bare and showing satin-white where her cloak had slipped back, her blonde hair circled with a wreath of green enameled and jeweled leaves, she was conspicuous enough to draw the glances of all those passing, as well as that of the man she called. Stanton bowed and would have continued on his way, but she called a second time, adding a gesture of summons.

"Mr. Stanton!"

Evidently she expected him to excuse himself momentarily from his companion, as she had moved a few steps from her father and the younger gentleman who accompanied her. But Stanton's eyes glinted cold resistance

of the attempt at command. He deliberately retained Jessica's hand upon his arm and, since he must go, led her with him.

"You called me, Miss Carlisle?" he questioned. "Miss Floyd, let me introduce Miss Carlisle."

The two women bowed without effusion, Valerie Carlisle scrutinizing Jessica with an acute attention that seized every detail of her appearance.

"Miss Floyd, have we not met?" she puzzled. "Pardon, it seems so to me."

"Probably you have met my twin brother," Jessica suggested, gravely self-possessed. "He is much with Mr. Stanton."

There was a shock of antagonism in their meeting gaze, as there had been between Floyd and this girl when he had seen her in the railroad depot on the way to Lowell. Miss Carlisle turned to Stanton, enlightened.

"Oh, your mechanic; I remember."

"My friend and mechanic, yes," he amended.

"Ah! But I am detaining you—I merely wished to ask if you had quite recovered from your illness. When you left us that night, I never imagined you would try to race next morning. And you should not have done so; it resulted in an accident."

He opened his lips to deny that his illness had caused the Mercury's mishap, then paused. If he had not felt the average irritability of a strong man sick, would he have quarreled with Floyd and taken his car around the turn at such ruinous speed? He did not know.

"I am perfectly well, thank you," he answered, instead.

"Indeed, I am glad. Will you not come to see us soon—you owe us a dinner call, you know."

He did not echo her delicately expectant smile, his dark face hard.

"You must believe my appreciation of the dinner without that formality, Miss Carlisle. I start for Indiana in a few days," he regretted.

Her amber eyes also hardened, suddenly and strangely; she moved a step to retire, catching up her trailing lengths of satin and lace.

"As you will, of course. Ah; we found out what car wins when you are taken from a race, Mr. Stanton, as at Lowell. And you judged wrong—it was not the Duplex, but the Atlanta. Good night."

Stanton looked after her, amazed, then abruptly turned his eyes to the frank, steadfast face of Jessica Floyd.

"Come out in the fresh air," he requested. "That perfume she wears smothers one."

"Sandalwood," interpreted Jessica, turning; she had her brother's habit of instantly obeying a suggestion. And as they emerged: "May I say something interfering and impertinent?"

"What right have I to object to anything said to me? I show small grace to others."

"Then, pray do not go near Miss Carlisle just before a race."

He stopped short on the sidewalk.

"You know—you think—"

"I know only what Jessica knows," she declared. "But I think that Miss Carlisle is not good for your racing. Some people are naturally unlucky influences, perhaps."

Stanton shook his head, unbeguiled by the pleasantry.

"I understand what Floyd believes, but it is impossible, absurd. Besides,



"Miss Floyd, Let Me Introduce Miss Carlisle."

it is to her interest for me to win; the Mercury uses her father's tires."

"Yes," agreed Jessica impersonally.

When he left her, in the faintly lighted hall before the door of her apartment, she drew off her glove with a swift movement.

"My father used to say that one only offered a covered hand to an enemy," she said half playful, half serious. "Good night."

There was a tinkling crash, before he could reply. Stanton bent and recovered her wide silver bracelet, shaken loose by her rapid gesture of the previous moment.

"May I put it on?" he asked.

But she held out her hand for the trinket; in the dim light he could have imagined that she had become suddenly agitated and hurried.

"No, it is too heavy," she declined. "Good night, I have enjoyed this evening very much."

In his own hotel apartment, when he drew off his gloves, Stanton was puzzled to find his right fingers slightly stained with crimson. Slowly memory brought back the fact, unnoticed at the time, that Jessica's bracelet had been warm and damp to the touch when he picked it up. It had cut her arm, then, in falling, he deduced. And she had not spoken of the hurt or

cried out! Stanton laughed in approving admiration, she had her brother's pluck. He hated whining people. Only he wished that her eyes were not so exactly like Floyd's; it confused him.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### Team-Mated.

Floyd returned Stanton's call after a fashion of his own, some days later. "There's a gentleman down-stairs to see you, sir," the bell-boy brought information to the latter, one afternoon. "He won't come up because he says he can't leave his automobile, but he'd be glad if you'd come down, sir."

Stanton looked at the card presented, and rose with alacrity.

His mechanic was in the hall, gazing across the wide windows at a low-slung, long-bonneted, dull-gray motorcar that stood by the curbstone; a car stripped as bare of every superfluous belongings as a pugilist entering the ring. At the hiss of the descending elevator he turned to meet Stanton with his smile of sun-shot cordiality.

"I was afraid to let your machine out of my sight," he exclaimed. "She is going on to Indiana, to-night, and the chief wanted you to see her first. There wasn't time to get you out to the factory, after fixing her steering business the way you wanted, so they sent her down for you to look over. The chief sent word for you to try her out anywhere you liked and he would pay the cost if you got in trouble, but to get her shipped west to-night unless she had to go back to the factory, for there were rumors of a strike among the train men and we might not be able to get her through in time for the race."

"Who drove her down here?" Stanton demanded, casting a jealous glance out the window, but accepting the facts more amiably than could have been expected.

"The chief, until he left me at the avenue corner, just now. He said—never mind."

"Oh, go ahead."

"Well, he said he had been a racing driver himself and knew how you would feel about having your car yanked thirty miles across country roads by another driver; and, er—that he guessed that he was the only man in the shops who'd care to tell you he had done it."

"I'll get some driving things," suggested Stanton, and went back to the elevator.

When he joined Floyd beside the big car, he stood for a moment busied with the clasp of his gauntlet, before attempting to start.

"Miss Floyd told you of my call, the other day?" he queried.

"Yes, of course. I was sorry to be away; I had never thought of your hunting me up."

"You did not object to my taking her out? There was no way of asking you."

This from the self-willed Stanton! Floyd's eyes glinted with an appreciation at once humorous and touched.

"Object? Why? You could take care of her," he countered.

"Fix the spark," bade Stanton, and went front to crank his motor.

"We'll not get half a block without drawing every mounted policeman for ten miles," Floyd called, above the roar of the exhausts. "We ought to have made ready by putting on a few dozen mufflers."

"What time must she be shipped?"

"We must have her at the Mercury office by six o'clock, unless you say she has to go back to the factory."

"It is after four, now. No time to try the Long Island course, and there is a motor-cycle race on the Beach track. Get into your seat; we'll take Pelham Parkway."

"Pelham Parkway! Why—"

"Have you anything better to propose?"

"It's a first offense," Floyd resigned himself. "They can't do worse than fine you."

Stanton shrugged his shoulders, and the car rolled forward.

The Mercury glided through the teeming, congested streets, and left a faultless record behind her. Not a traffic officer's slightest signal was disregarded, no speed regulations were materially fractured; Stanton drove like a law-abiding chauffeur from the suburbs, and until they were in the park.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## Imagination.

The faculty of imagination is the great spring of human activity, and the principal source of human improvement. As it delights in presenting to the mind scenes and characters more perfect than those which we are acquainted with, it prevents us from ever being completely satisfied with our present condition, or with our past attainments, and engages us continually in the pursuit of some untried enjoyment, or of some ideal excellence. Hence the ardor of the selfish to better their fortunes, and to add to their personal accomplishments, and hence the zeal of the patriot and the philosopher to advance the virtue and the happiness of the human race. Destroy this faculty, and the condition of man will become as stationary as that of brutes.—Dugald Stewart.

## Only Problem of Happiness.

"Real happiness is so simple that most people do not recognize it. They think it comes from doing something on a big scale, from a big fortune, or from some great achievement, when, in fact, it is derived from the simplest, the quietest, the most unpretentious things in the world. Our great problem is to fill each day so full of sunshine, of plain living and high thinking, that there can be no commonness, or unhappiness in our lives."—Orison Sweet Marden.

# TAKES UP FINANCE

PRESIDENT CONSULTS NOTED EXPERT REGARDING REFORM IN THE CURRENCY.

## GIVES SUBJECT CLOSE STUDY

Financial Reform Will Be Made a Party Measure and Put Through Much as the Chief Executive Wants It.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington.—President Wilson has been conferring with some of the more noted of the financial experts of the country on the subject of currency reform. He has learned that most of the leaders of the Democracy in congress have come pretty close to an agreement as to the principles which should govern in trying to solve satisfactorily the currency reform problem. In his message to congress on the subject it will be found that the president has definite ideas of his own on the financial subject, and that these thoughts of his will be molded with those of the party leaders and the finance experts into what Mr. Wilson thinks will be a proper measure to meet the requirements of the national occasion.

It seems to be taken for granted in Washington that the currency bill will cause more debate even than the tariff bill, for past experience has shown that in dealing with anything concerning finances there are about as many views as there are men in both houses of congress. Currency, however, will be made a party measure and it will be put through the house under a rule limiting debate, while over in the senate it must, like other bills, run the gauntlet of long discussion.

## President Studies Hard.

It has taken the president some time to get into compact form his views on the currency problem. He underwent a course of study on the tariff to reinforce the knowledge he had accumulated on the subject through his lifetime of study. The tariff study no sooner through than he took up the currency, and side by side with the currency he began studying the Panama canal tolls question, with a view to determining if his first thought on the matter that our coastwise vessels should be admitted to the canal toll free, possibly might not be erroneous.

With the study of these two subjects he had to dig into the California-Japanese controversy, and it took all of his time, and perhaps some of his strength, to arrive at conclusions. Washington people say that "burning the midnight oil" when he was a boy for the purpose of acquiring knowledge has fortified Mr. Wilson to continue to burn the oil now that he is president.

Not long ago on the free tolls question the president said some things which made it appear he held the view that this country owed a duty to its treaty obligations, or supposed obligations. Instantly it was taken for granted that he agreed with Elihu Root and some other men not of his own party on the subject. A change of mind may come to him, for he has admitted that in this international affair, which may bring minor troubles in its wake, he has tried to keep an open mind until the last argument on each side has been advanced and until he has been given time to think on the subject deeply.

From everything that Mr. Wilson says in his rather intimate talks with Washington newspaper men, one thing stands out prominently. He has been "at it" in hard study of pretty nearly everything which has come before his administration for action. His friends say that he knows when he has studied enough and that he also knows when worthy argument, pro and con, have been ended. The particularly "sharp" thing about this study and argument-hearing habit of Mr. Wilson is "sharp" seemingly to senators and representatives who are after patronage.

## With the Office-Seekers.

In the Washington opinion, Mr. Wilson, in most of the office-seeking cases which he already has decided, has given decisions with comparatively little regard to the feelings of the men who were aligned on the side which did not appear to him to have great weight for its pleas for preference. Party men say that in some instances the administration may have hurt itself temporarily in cases like this, but from what one can judge from what the president himself says about these things indirectly, there seems to be little fear in his mind that he is going to hurt himself when he says his final word on the form which legislation should take, or what should be done in cases like that of canal tolls which occupies a somewhat higher plane than that on which mere legislation rests.

## Old Lines Are Broken.

There is not in congress today in either house one man of any party who does not claim that he is a progressive, or perhaps it were better to say progressive without the adjective "a" before it, because there is a new Progressive party and any man of another party who would say directly that he is a progressive might be misunderstood. In fact, when congressmen do speak of their being progressive, unless they are members of a party of that name, they usually couple their words with an explanation that while progressive they are not Progressives.

Senators and representatives when they are talking freely, and for publication with their names attached, say

today that the change that has come over the United States senate and house in the last ten years is amazing. Once there were in both houses representatives of the Populist party who were called by men of their day radicals of an extreme type. Today in a good many things congressmen who personally, or who through their fathers before them, denounced Populists have given adherence to a good many things which even the Populists in their day would have called "too radical for us."

All this shows simply the "progress of progressivism in the country" in the ranks of every party. There are still conservatives, but their conservatism is not as of the past and the conservatives of today say that their conservatism is really progressivism.

## Democratic Prediction.

The other day Senator Henry T. Hollis of New Hampshire, Democrat, and the first member of his party from that state to appear in the United States senate for 56 years, delivered an address to young men in which he said this:

"If the Wilson administration is a success along the lines laid down in the Democratic platform, the Democratic party will become the great progressive party of the United States. The Bull Moose party will disappear and the Republican party will remain the great conservative party. If the Democratic party shall fail to remain truly progressive, it will become the conservative party, the Republican party will disappear and the Bull Moose organization will become the great progressive party."

Now, if any other Democratic senator, and perhaps if any senator of any party, had been asked his thoughts on the lines along which Senator Hollis spoke, he probably would have said the same thing, for Democrats, Republicans and Progressives are saying the same thing freely today in private conversation.

Some of the senators and representatives speak even more plainly and freely than did Senator Hollis. They carry their thoughts along further, saying that the continuance of the Democratic party in power depends absolutely upon whether or not the more conservative men in that party stand by the progressive orders of the people as given at the ballot box. Men who say this, go further and say that if any of the great Democratic policies fail because of conservative opposition in the ranks of that party or because of conservative Democratic and conservative Republican coalition, there will be another realignment of parties within the next three years and that conservative Democrats and conservative Republicans will get together in one party and that progressive Democrats and progressive Republicans will get together in another party, and that they will be the members of the present day Progressive party.

## Lesson in War Scare.

It is the belief of those army and navy officers stationed in Washington and who are charged with the work of planning in advance for any future warlike campaigns in which this country may engage, that congress hereafter will be more inclined to pay heed to the pleas for increasing the strength of some of the defense works of the national government. The men of the service say there seems to be an awakened desire today to set right some of the things which all political parties as represented in congress have had a hand in the past in making wrong.

Of course it was the threatened California-Japan trouble which has aroused the party in power and in authority to make inquiry through their leaders as to all things "which are necessary within limits." A few days ago the Democratic secretary of war said some things which show that he has a keen sense of some phases of the country's unpreparedness for a foreign conflict. At the same time that the words of the secretary of war were published there appeared an interview with an army officer, whose name was withheld, but who told bluntly what the army and navy people expected the Japanese to do to us for the first year of a war, if war were to come immediately.

Some time ago there was published in these dispatches the same story of what the army and navy expected Japan to do to us if war's occasion should come out of the trouble in California over the school question in that state as it affected the Japanese. In a few years the condition of things has not changed materially, but now that the second alarm has come it seems likely, and the army has been given some intimation in the premises, that the Democratic party, fully vested with power, will do something in a legislative way to keep the story of unpreparedness from being so dark when the next scare appears.

## Was a Fearsome Tale.

It was the blackest kind of a story which the army officer told the other day, and almost unquestionably it was an officer connected with the war college whose duty it is to work out problems.

The officers connected with the war college in Washington and the naval officers connected with the colleges at Newport worked out jointing a problem. Here is what they said of it in these dispatches on a previous occasion:

"It was a 'game,' in a way, which was played. On one side of the table was Japan, and on the other, as its opponent, was the United States. All the moves were made by experts at the game of war. Japan won."

Japan won in virtually the same manner that the Democrats are being told today, some years later she would win again, to hold her winning hand until the game was at least a year old.

# INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

## LESSON FOR MAY 18

### JOSEPH MEETS HIS BRETHREN.

LESSON TEXT—Gen. 42:1-17.

GOLDEN TEXT—"Whoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." Gal. 6:7.

Joseph was thirty years of age when he reached his position of supreme authority, but we ought not to allow ourselves to forget those thirteen years of humiliation, during which he was betrayed, sold into slavery and neglected by those whom he befriended. Yet those were days of fidelity in his service, of victory over fierce temptation, of enduring unjust imprisonment—a long period of patient waiting but a valuable period in that now at thirty years of age he comes to this position of power fully equipped with that knowledge of men, control of himself and faith in God as to be properly fitted for the burden of responsibility thrust upon him.

## Did Not Forget.

I. The Brothers Need, vv. 3-6. The famine was not confined to Egypt, but reached over to Canaan, where Jacob and his sons lived. The desperation of the famine is indicated by Jacob's command to buy, "that we may live, and not die." But Jacob is too old to travel, hence the brothers undertake the journey. Twenty-two years have passed since that experience when Joseph's brethren cast him into the pit. They have been years filled with wonderful experiences for Joseph. Now their attitude is changed; instead of being his tormentors they are suppliants at his feet. During these seven years of garnering Joseph had set up his own family and two sons were born, the names of whom were significant.

The possession of a child of his own would naturally quicken his inquiries as to his father's household, for he assumed that in the order of events his father must be dead.

## II. A Brother's Memory, vv. 7-17. Joseph at once recognized his brothers, but treated them brusquely, demanding from whence they came and the purpose that brought them hither (v. 7). Again (vv. 8, 9) the text reminds us that Joseph remembered. Only God can forgive and forget. But Joseph is an inspiration to us that though we may not be able to forget we can forgive. The question might be raised, "Why then did Joseph dissimulate?" The answer is threefold: (1) Joseph desired to ascertain the characters of his brothers. Did they remember? Yes, for they replied that they were "twelve brethren." Ten were before him, one at home and "one is not." That their characters were not entirely changed is evidenced by their words, "We are true men" (v. 11), which of course was not the truth. (2) Joseph desired to know of his father and of their home life. The accusation that the brothers are spies called forth the statement that the father, Jacob, is still alive. The third reason for this treatment developed out of these first two, viz., Joseph desired to reach his father and Benjamin, whom he had never seen. We do not commend Joseph's method as being of the highest ethical value, for his standard was not the standard of the man who knows Christ. Joseph is a type; there is only one perfect man, Jesus Christ, and Joseph points toward that promised Saviour.

## Guilty Consciences.

Joseph knew his brothers told the truth about their not being spies, but he also knew that they lied when they asserted themselves to be true men and that one brother "is not." Here is the lesson of mistaken estimates of one's self and that a man's true value is known and appreciated. Little did they realize, however, that their falsehood was being read as it was uttered and that the man before whom they were standing was this same brother. Joseph affected not to believe any of their story and demanded proof (vv. 15, 16) of their assertions. After three days in jail he appeared to relent and ordered that only one of their number should remain as hostage. The result of all is shown in v. 21. After involuntarily leaving Simeon shut up in the Egyptian prison their minds traveled back to that time twenty years before and they remembered Joseph's anguish and distress when they would not hear, "therefore is this distress come upon us." Their guilty consciences are aroused.

Jacob's cry, "All things are against me," v. 36, was a mistake. Joseph was alive and exalted that he might save the life of Jacob and his children. Simeon was alive and drawing his brothers back to Egypt. Benjamin would come back safely.

Emphasize the fact that we cannot forget our wrong acts and that Joseph was not troubled by any such memories. Also emphasize the return of good for evil, Rom. 12:20, 21. Joseph's brethren were sowing the fruit of the seeds of envy and malice they had sown twenty years previously. So also was Jacob reaping the seeds of his deceit, for in spite of his great material prosperity he has great anguish of heart. We try to sow and not to reap. See that the seed thoughts in the heart are right. The grace of God forgives sin, but it remains a terrible fact in our lives.



## MILITANTS' BOMB FIRES GRANSTAND

Infernal Machine Fires Cambridge University Football Structure.

## TWO OTHER MISILES FOUND

One Discovered in Railroad Station and Another in Sorting Room of Postoffice—Ticking Warns Employees of Danger.

London, May 12.—Militant suffragettes exploded a bomb on the Cambridge university football field, setting the grandstand afire. The flames were extinguished before they made serious inroads. This was one of the few bombs planted by suffragettes which exploded. Mostly they were discovered before they went off or through miscalculation were rendered harmless.

### Two Other Bombs Found.

Two more of the now familiar bombs with which the militant suffragettes are attempting to scare the British parliament into giving the franchise to women were discovered. One of them was found in the passengers' waiting-room at the busy Lime street railroad station in Liverpool and the other in the sorting-room of the post-office at Reading.

The fuse of the Liverpool bomb had been lighted by the perpetrator of the outrage, but had died out before it reached the gunpowder. The bomb consisted of a tin tobacco box filled with gunpowder and iron nuts, and the long fuse was laid in the center.

### Ticking Machine Warns Employees.

The Reading machine was wrapped in a bulky parcel, to which the attention of the postoffice employees was attracted by the sound of ticking. The police were called in, and on examination found that the parcel contained an electric battery connected with explosives and accompanied by quantities of suffragette literature. The parcel was addressed to a municipal official of Reading now on his vacation. The police express the belief that it was timed to explode in his residence during his absence. The clockwork arrangement was in perfect working order.

In view of the possibility of further attacks by the "wild women" on the churches, many historical edifices throughout the country which during the season are usually visited by thousands of American and other tourists have been ordered closed except during the hours of service.

## MARSHALL GUEST OF ASTOR

Vice President and Senators Take Trip on the Yacht Noma Up the Hudson.

New York, May 12.—Vice President Marshall and several United States senators were guests for Saturday and Sunday of Vincent Astor. The program which the young millionaire arranged for the party, which was made up mainly of members of the committee on military affairs of the United States senate, was a trip up the Hudson on his yacht Noma as far as West Point for the annual inspection of the military post there, and as guests at the Astor estate at Rhinebeck and a trip to Albany today to visit Governor Sulzer.

In addition to the vice president, the party includes Senators Johnston of Alabama, Fletcher of Florida, Overman of North Carolina, Vardaman of Mississippi and Chamberlain of Oregon, as well as a number of New York business men.

## FARMER FAILS TO KILL KIN

Fires Barn and is Burned to Death—Believed He Planned to Slay Family.

Pittsburgh, Pa., May 12.—Jacob Dewalt, an aged and well-to-do farmer of South Fayette township, it is believed, burned himself to death, but a scheme by which he is thought to have had to create alive his wife and 18-year-old daughter, Mary, failed when a fuse of dry fence rails was extinguished.

Dewalt evidently crawled into a haymow beside his barn during the night and set it afire. Dewalt's charred body was found in the ruins.

According to Dewalt's daughter, Mary, and neighbors, Dewalt had frequently threatened to kill the entire family.

## THINK TWO DIED IN FIRE

Printers Believed Victims of Blaze That Destroyed Chatham Planet.

Chatham, Ont., May 12.—Two men are believed to have been burned to death and three others had narrow escapes in a fire which completely destroyed the building occupied by the Chatham Planet.

Alexander McDougall, composing foreman, and Robert Birch, a linotype operator, have not been seen since the fire broke out and it is believed they were killed.

The property loss was \$75,000.

Rector of Brussels' School Dead. Brussels, May 12.—Prof. Hecker Denis, rector of the University of Brussels, is dead.

## MISS RAMONA BORDEN



Daughter of Gail Borden, who has disappeared again. Miss Borden caused a sensation a few weeks ago when she disappeared from a New Jersey sanitarium and was found after a search lasting several days.

## CUT OFF MEXICO CITY

Rebels Burn Bridges on Railway to United States.

Huerta Asserts That Ambassador Wilson Has No Standing in Eyes of His Government.

Mexico City, Mexico, May 12.—The rebels again have cut off the capital from rail communication with the United States by burning a number of bridges on the main line of the National railway near Wadley, San Luis Potosi. It is believed the rebels came from Matehuala, which they recently captured, and made a concentration point for the followers of Carranza. Directly west from San Luis Potosi, in the state of Zacatecas, there is greatly increased rebel activity. The state capital is practically besieged.

Keen interest is shown by the government and the public in what action the United States government will take as a consequence of the virtual repudiation of Ambassador Wilson by President Huerta. The president has made no statement either to Ambassador Wilson or to the public qualifying a statement that Mr. Wilson "diplomatically has no standing," but Foreign Minister de la Barra, who always has been regarded as desirous to placate in dissensions, showed eagerness to minimize the incident.

Senor de la Barra said the declaration of President Huerta did not mean the severance of diplomatic relations between Mexico and the United States. He drew a fine distinction between the diplomatic representative, who performs the full functions of his office and one who confines himself to routine.

In the face of a statement of President Huerta that a loan had been arranged through English, Belgian, French and German bankers and was lacking only authorization by congress, there persists the opinion that recognition of the Mexican government by the United States is an essential condition to the loan and that this fact was his chief cause for President Huerta's break with Ambassador Wilson.

## PACKER'S SON TO GET POST?

Ira Nelson Morris of Chicago Slated as Possibility for Foreign Diplomatic Position.

Washington, May 12.—Ira Nelson Morris of Chicago, one of the prominent possibilities for appointment to a foreign diplomatic post, has left Washington for Chicago. The name of Mr. Morris was placed before the president several days ago by Senator J. Hamilton Lewis of Illinois, for a diplomatic place. He may get either the Belgian, Spanish, or Portuguese mission.

Mr. Morris is the son of the late Nelson Morris, the Chicago packer.

## WAR OF ALLIES IS AVERTED

Bulgars and Servians Reach Agreement Respecting Re-division of Captured Turkey.

Vienna, May 12.—Threatened hostilities between Bulgaria and Serbia have been averted, according to dispatches published in the official press. These stated that the two Balkan countries have reached an agreement respecting the re-division of the territory conquered from Turkey. As a mark of pacific intention each country has agreed to demobilize as soon as peace is declared.

## BUREAU REVIEWS MINE DEATH TOLL

Accidents Cost 3,602 Lives in 1911 in Quarries, Coal and Metal Workings.

## MANY DEPENDENTS SURVIVE

Eighty Widows and 129 Orphans Left by Victims of Hazard in Stone-Producing Industry—Granite Quarries Lead in Fatalities.

Washington, May 12.—Accidents in quarries, coal mines and metal mines of the United States during 1911 resulted in loss of life to 3,602 men out of the 1,005,281 men employed.

The bureau of mines, which since its establishment has endeavored to promote safety and efficiency in the mines and quarries of the country, has just issued its first summary of quarry accidents. It shows 183 men were killed during 1911 out of 110,954 men employed, making the death rate 1.69 per 1,000. In coal mines 728,348 men were employed, of whom 2,719 were killed, making the death rate 3.73; in metal mines 165,979 men employed, 696 killed, making the death rate 4.19.

### Causes of Quarry Fatalities.

Approximately one-half of the deaths in and about quarries were due to three causes in the order named: Explosives, falls or slides of quarry material, and falls or slides of overburden.

Accidents resulted in the serious injury of 862 men, or 7.77 per 1,000; slight injuries 4,528, or 40.81 per 1,000. Approximately 33 per cent. of both the serious and slight injuries occurred in the handling and transport of material.

### Twelve Deaths in Illinois.

Fatalities in granite quarries were 29, sandstone and bluestone 14, limestone 90 and cement rock 29. Of these 33 men were killed in Pennsylvania quarries, 22 in California and 12 in Illinois.

The statistics were collected from 3,920 quarries, whose 110,954 employees worked an aggregate of 25,325,094 days, developing \$140,541,722 in products. The men killed left 89 widows and 129 orphans.

## JILTED WISCONSIN MAN KILLS

H. P. Stankey Goes to Montana, Shoots Rival, His Wife and Then Slays Himself.

Missoula, Mont., May 12.—Unsuccessful wopling, it was definitely learned here, caused a tragedy at Dixon, when H. P. Stankey shot H. A. Wellington, the latter's wife and Hazel Cook, a fourteen-year-old boy, and then killed himself. Wellington died instantly, the boy passed away later and the woman, who was wounded four times, has little chance of recovery.

Stankey lived at Mondovi, Wis. Mrs. Wellington's former home. He had been rejected as a suitor by the young woman, and when she was married to Wellington here two months ago Stankey left Mondovi for the west, vowing, it is said, to kill them both. After he had shot down the couple and the boy Stankey stood over the woman as he raised the pistol to his own head. His body fell across hers.

## OIL OUSTER IS SUSPENDED

Standard Company Given Rehearing to Prove Good Faith in Leaving Trust.

Jefferson City, Mo., May 12.—The Missouri supreme court granted a rehearing in the ouster proceedings against the Standard Oil company of Indiana and appointed John Montgomery of Sedalia commissioner to take testimony as to the good faith of the company in severing its connection with any trusts. The court also made an order suspending the writ of ouster against the company.

The court's action brings relief to the village of Sugar Creek, near Kansas City, whose existence was threatened by the order of ouster against the Standard. The inhabitants of Sugar Creek drew their sustenance from the company's refinery there. The closing of that territory would take away the employment practically of the entire male population.

## ARKANSAS BANK IS BLOWN

Three Men Take \$1,500 at Bonanza and Escape on Horseback—Posses in Pursuit.

Fort Smith, Ark., May 12.—Three men entered the First State bank at Bonanza, sixteen miles southeast of here, dynamited the safe and escaped on horseback with a sum estimated to be between \$1,500 and \$2,000. The robbers headed toward Fort Smith. A posse left here to meet them.

## THREE DEAD IN MINE BLAST

Dynamite Explodes in Pennsylvania Shaft, and Fifty Men Are Injured.

Uniontown, Pa., May 12.—A quantity of dynamite in Sunshine Coal Mine No. 1, three miles from Mason town, exploded. Three are known to be dead and fifty are injured.

## LORD WEARDALE



Lord Weardale is one of the twelve representatives of Great Britain to the conference which will arrange for a colossal celebration by all Anglo-Saxon countries of the centenary of the signing of the treaty of Ghent.

## RESUME JAP PROTEST

Ambassador Chinda and Bryan Confer Again.

Cabinet Meeting Called to Discuss What U. S. Will Do in Regard to Bill Passed by California.

Washington, May 12.—Secretary Bryan and Viscount Chinda, the Japanese ambassador, got down to business at a conference over the California alien land bill. Japan's protest had been formally presented and the ambassador was waiting to learn what the United States proposed to do about the bill already passed by the California legislature and awaiting Governor Johnson's signature.

A special cabinet meeting was called to afford Secretary Bryan an opportunity to lay before President Wilson and his colleagues the results of his further conference with the Japanese ambassador. It was evident that there was no disposition to delay the question and it appears to be the intention of Secretary Bryan to the Japanese ambassador a prompt assurance of what his government might expect the United States to do about the legislation Japan considers offensive.

The conference lasted an hour and at its close Viscount Chinda paid a short visit to Counselor Moore. No statement was forthcoming as to what had taken place, but it is known that, having presented the view of his own government in objection to the California legislation as well as that of Arizona, the ambassador withdrew to await a formal answer from the state department.

## TARIFF BILL CHANGE ASKED

Proposed Treasury Chief Be Empowered to Proclaim Values on Imported Products.

Washington, D. C., May 12.—An amendment to the tariff bill to authorize the secretary of the treasury to proclaim values of imported goods for the purpose of assessing ad valorem tariff duties, irrespective of fluctuating foreign markets, thereby approximating the ad valorem system to the advantage of specific duties, was proposed to Chairman Simmons of the finance committee and Chairman Underwood of the ways and means committee by Assistant Attorney General Denison and Assistant Secretary Curtis. Both leaders looked upon the proposal with interest and the tariff bill may be amended in the finance committee before it enters the senate for debate.

## GARAGE FIRES CAUSE PROBE

150 Autos Destroyed in Thirty Hours in Chicago by Mysterious Blazes.

Chicago, May 12.—Baring of an incendiary plot directed against automobile garage owners was expected in an investigation begun here of three supposedly incendiary fires which destroyed three big garages located in one square mile of territory on the South side within 30 hours. The investigation was begun after flames swept through the Oakland garage, the most recent of the fires of mysterious origin. More than 130 cars were destroyed in the flames and the total loss is estimated to run far above \$500,000.

## SUICIDE'S FIANCEE IS TOLD

Miss Henrietta Edwin Displays No Emotion When Informed of Lieut. Hill's Death.

Washington, D. C., May 12.—Without sign of emotion, Miss Henrietta Edwin, twenty-one years old, received the news that her fiancée, Lieut. Richard Hill, U. S. N., had committed suicide at Annapolis.

Her uncle, Major Walter Gordon, U. S. A., told her of the young lieutenant's death. In answer she gave no explanation for such an act, but secluded herself, refusing to see callers.

## WOULD LABEL ALL CLOTHING

Michigan Solon Declares 75 Per Cent. of Goods Sold Is Adulterated.

## CITES THE PURE FOOD LAW

Lindquist in Bill Presented to House Would Also Have Manufacturers Fumigate Products Before Placing Them on Market.

Washington, May 12.—Seventy-five per cent. of the clothing sold in the United States is "adulterated," according to an investigation made by Representative Lindquist of Michigan, who introduced a "pure fabric and leather bill" in the house.

### Would Have Clothing Labeled.

The Lindquist bill would make illegal the sale of inferior clothing for the genuine and provides that all clothes must be labeled as to actual quality. Another provision requires manufacturers to fumigate goods before putting them on the market. The bill would prohibit the interstate shipment or the sale of misbranded or adulterated clothing and leather.

### Similar to Pure Food Act.

"This bill, if enacted," said Representative Lindquist, "will give to the consuming public pure fabrics in the way pure food is guaranteed to us now. By such a law I do not propose to prohibit the manufacture of inferior merchandise, but to make it unlawful to sell inferior goods for the genuine. Each article will bear a label stating the quality of material from which it is made. I have found that 75 per cent. of the clothing now sold in this country is adulterated."

### Strain Falls on the Poor.

"I find in my investigation that there is little adulteration done in high-class merchandise, excepting silks, so it is apparent the practice of adulterating falls heaviest on those who buy the cheaper clothing, and can least afford to stand the strain."

## CALL CREWS TO SUBMARINE

Summonses in Newport Theaters and Streets—Have Received Sealed Orders.

Newport, R. I., May 12.—Orders to return to their posts immediately were issued to all the enlisted men of the first and second submarine flotilla, which are gathered in Narragansett bay with nine battle ships, in connection with war maneuvers. Officers of the submarines also were ordered to their vessels, but were allowed until midnight to attend a ball they were giving ashore. Notification to the enlisted men came in the form of summonses from theater stages and by criers on the streets. The orders were unexpected and aroused much speculation.

It was learned that the first group of submarines, consisting of the C2, C3, C4 and C5, with the tenders Castine and Severn, will sail at once under "sealed orders." The second group is under orders to be ready to proceed. It could not be learned whether the battle ships, under command of Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, are to figure in the activities of the smaller naval vessels.

Washington, May 12.—The rush orders given for the departure of the submarine flotilla from Newport, R. I., were in line with the general policy of the navy to make rigorous tests of the efficiency of all branches of the service. Acting Secretary Roosevelt making the following statement regarding the maneuvers: "The department is much pleased with the celerity with which the submarines got away from Newport. There is no harder test of the general state of efficiency in the navy than an emergency order of this kind sent out in times of peace, when no possible idea of a hurry call to duty could be expected."

## CANAL TO OPEN ON TIME

Engineer in the Employ of Panama Commission Declares Work Is Near End.

San Francisco, May 12.—Lucius Deason, engineer in the employ of the Panama canal commission for the past four years, arrived from the canal zone on the steamer City of Sydney, declaring that there was no question about water being turned into the big ditch by October.

"It matters not what reports have been made by certain visitors from the Atlantic states," said Deason. "All of the arrangements have been made to turn the water on at the time published and it will certainly be done."

### No Verdict in I. W. W. Case.

Paterson, N. J., May 12.—After deliberating twenty-two hours, the jury in the case of Patrick Quinlan, one of the five Industrial Workers of the World, strike leaders, indicted on charge of inciting textile strikers to riot, announced they could not agree and were discharged by Judge Kleinfert.

### Freight Cars Go Into River.

Beloit, Wis., May 12.—A freight train going south on the Chicago and Northwestern road was wrecked at the base of the Big hill north of the city, and several cars were tumbled in the Rock river. No one was hurt.

## BERTSCHE JAILED

SAID TO BE HEAD OF A CRIMINAL TRUST—CROOKS RUSHING TO COVER.

Numerous Politicians and Policemen Are Involved in the Ring, Declares State's Attorney.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Chicago.—Gamblers, confidence men and clairvoyants who have poured into Chicago since the police shake-up following the Rosenthal murder in New York, were given a severe jolt when it became known that the police had arrested Barney Bertsche. As proprietor of a West Randolph street saloon, Bertsche is said by State's Attorney Horne, to have become the protector of gamblers, thugs, wire tappers and all kinds of confidence men, and for many months the protection money paid to him appeared to provide immunity to the operators here. His seeming power to grant immunity enticed a crowd of New York criminals to this city when they found that the "protection" game was up in New York for the time being, it is said. Bertsche is charged by the state's attorney with being the head of a great criminal trust and his arrest is causing the crooks much anxiety as to where to move next.

## YANKEES FLEE WITH MEXICANS.

El Paso, Tex.—Americans and Mexican residents of the rich mining town of Parral are fleeing for safety, with the federal garrison of 1,200, which evacuated when the constitutionalist forces came in sight. Riding everything, from burros to bicycles, the refugees are on their way to Chihuahua City. It will require a week to make the 200 miles. It is thought a battle will result before the arrival of the refugees at the state capital. Already rumors have come back of fighting, in which groups of insurgents have begun to harass the retreating federal column preliminary to an actual attack.

## HUNDREDS OF LIVES LOST.

Manila, P. I.—The worst typhoon experienced in years struck the islands, causing many deaths and wrecking several small steamers and numerous lighter craft. The known fatalities at sea total 100, but the total death list from the storm is swelling with incoming reports. It is believed that at least 500 lost their lives. It is believed no Americans lost their lives.

## STUDENT KILLED BY AUTO.

Detroit, Mich.—Allan W. Tull, of Kingston, Md., a member of the senior law class at the University of Michigan, was struck by an unidentified automobile and died a short time later of his injuries.

## CINCINNATI MARKETS

Corn—No. 2 white 62@62½c, No. 3 white 61@61½c, No. 4 white 59½@60½c, No. 2 yellow 59@59½c, No. 3 yellow 58½@59½c, No. 4 yellow 57@58½c, No. 2 mixed 59@59½c, No. 3 mixed 58½@59½c, No. 4 mixed 56@57½c, white ear 65@67c, yellow ear 66@68c, mixed ear 65@67c.  
Hay—No. 1 timothy \$17.50@18.25, standard timothy \$16.50@17, No. 2 timothy \$15.50@16, No. 3 timothy \$13.50@14, No. 1 clover mixed \$16.50@16.50, No. 2 clover mixed \$14@14.50, No. 1 clover \$15@16, No. 2 clover \$13@14.

Oats—No. 2 white 39@39½c, standard white 38½@39c, No. 3 white 37½@38c, No. 4 white 35½@36c, No. 2 mixed 35½@36c, No. 3 mixed 35@35½c, No. 4 mixed 34@34½c.

Wheat—No. 2 red \$1.08@1.11, No. 3 red \$1.05@1.07, No. 4 red 88c@1.01.

Poultry—Hens, heavy, over 4 lbs 16c; 4 lbs and under, 16c; old roosters, 10c; springers, to 1½ lb, 30@35c; 2 lbs and over, 20@25c; ducks, 4 lbs and over, 14c; white, under 4 lbs, 12c; turkeys, 8 lbs and over, 16c; young, 14c.

Cattle—Shippers \$7.25@7.85, choice to extra \$8@8.10; butcher steers, extra \$7.90@8, good to choice \$7.25@7.85, common to fair \$5.25@7; heifers, extra \$7.90@8, good to choice \$7.50@7.85, common to fair \$5.25@7.25; cows, extra \$6.50@6.75, good to choice \$5.85@6.40, common to fair \$4@5.75; canners, \$3.25@4.50.  
Bulls—Bologna \$6@7, extra \$7.10, fat bulls \$6.75@7.25.

Calves—Extra \$9.25, fair to good \$7.50@9, common and large \$5.50@8.75.

Hogs—Selected heavy \$8.40@8.50, good to choice packers and butchers \$8.45@8.50, mixed packers \$8.35@8.45, stags \$4.50@6.65, extra \$6.75, common to choice heavy fat sows \$5.50@7.65, extra \$7.75, light shippers \$7.85@8.50, pigs (100 lbs and less) \$5@7.75.

Clipped Sheep—Extra \$5.25, good to choice \$4.85@5.15, common to fair \$4@4.75, wool sheep \$4@5.75.

Clipped Lambs—Extra \$7.50, good to choice \$7@7.40, common to fair \$5@6.85, wool lambs \$4.50@8, spring lambs \$7@11.

## STUDIES NOT TO BE BLAMED.

New York.—"Social inebrity" is the term used by Arthur C. Harris, president of the board of education of Montclair, N. J., in respect to the conditions alleged to prevail among the school children of that town. He says the studies are improperly blamed for the "results of tremendous social pace under which the children labor." He declares that the parents act with great impropriety in allowing the children to take part in social affairs that destroy their health and nerve force.